

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 SEPTEMBER 1981

Iran

Plane Crash Kills Defense Chiefs -- An armed forces and revolution guards joint statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, disclosed that Acting Chief of Staff Maj Gen Valiollah Fallahi, Defense Minister Brig Gen Musa Namju, former Defense Minister Brig Gen Javad Fakuri and "Acting Revolution Guards Commander" Rahim Kolehduz were killed when a C-130 transport aircraft in which they were flying crashed. A number of other military personnel were also killed. According to an earlier radio report, the crash occurred on the evening of 29 September when the plane developed a technical fault on a flight from Ahvaz to Tehran.

Security Situation -- PARS reported the assassination by handgrenade of Mashhad clergyman Abdolkarim Hakimnezhad, secretary of the city's Islamic Republican Party (IRP). The attacker, who lost his hand as a result of the explosion, was identified by PARS as a Mojahedin-e Khalq member who had once managed to infiltrate the IRP and had been later identified and expelled. Tehran radio subsequently reported the execution in Tehran of 43 Mojahedin, while KEYHAN was reported by AFP as saying that among the 57 persons executed on 28 September for their involvement in the previous day's clash in the capital between Mojahedin and security forces was a close aide of former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Hoseyn Navvab Safavi, who had been implicated in the 28 June IRP headquarters bombing in Tehran. In a related report, AFP cited KEYHAN as saying that the death toll in the 27 September incident had reached 37. Another AFP report indicated that fresh fighting broke out in central Tehran on 30 September between Mojahedin and security forces, in which three Mojahedin were killed. Tehran radio also noted the arrest of 45 Fedai'yan-e Khalq members, but did not disclose the date or place of their arrest.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

PARS reported that Iranian military operations in the Abadan area succeeded in destroying 22 Iraqi tanks on the western bank of the Karun River. An Iraqi Armed Forces communique, transmitted later by INA, claimed that Iraqi forces killed 139 Iranians and destroyed 13 tanks in the course of attacks near the same city.

Lebanon

The Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Syrians have withdrawn some of their SAM missile networks from the Al-Biqa' Valley. AFP reported an explosion near the Algerian ambassador's residence.

Afghanistan

According to an AFP report citing New Delhi diplomatic sources, Afghan government forces supported by Soviet artillery started another attack on the rebel-controlled Paghman mountains on 23 September. Fierce fighting is now raging in the area, which is north-west of Kabul. The sources also said that rebel forces captured the town of Gardez in Paktia Province on 22-23 September and that the rebels retain control of the Panjsher Valley.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PLO SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES THATCHER'S STATEMENTS

JN291919 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1835 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO executive committee official spokesman and head of the PLO's Pan-Arab Relations Department, stated that the claims made by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher about the PLO's connection with terrorism are unequivocal evidence that the British policy that created the Zionist entity in Palestine is still defending it, although circumstances and times have changed.

Wafa cites Abu Mayzar as saying to newsmen today that Thatcher's statement on the PLO and its connections with terrorism constitute a flagrant disregard of the objective facts governing the PLO struggle. He added that Thatcher has committed a shameful fallacy in Kuwait when she claimed that the PLO has connections with terrorism, thus using the language of Begin and his masters.

He said that Thatcher's statements about the PLO constitute provocative acts against the Arabs, Muslims, the nonaligned group, the United Nations, international law and British and world public opinion. The official spokesman said that if Britain continues to pursue this extortionist and hypocritical policy, it would be responsible for menacing security and peace in the Middle East. He added that Thatcher and other advisers and allies should understand that the PLO is a national liberation movement waging a legitimate struggle to achieve the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is armed struggle. The United Nations has approved these rights, he added.

Abu Mayzar said that the PLO rejects every British extortion attempt and condemns every attempt to support the obsolete Zionist dictums on the just Palestinian people's struggle. He added that Britain should understand that peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East without the unconditional withdrawal of the Zionists from the occupied Arab and Palestinian land and without giving the Palestinian people the right to return to their homeland from which they were evicted by force, to exercise their right to self-determination and to set up their independent state over their national soil led by the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

London Representative Speaks

JN291810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] PLO representatives in Britain Brother Nabil ar-Ramlawi today strongly condemned the recent statements of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during her visit to Kuwait.

Addressing the Labor Party conference in Brighton, Brother ar-Ramlawi said: We did not expect such obsolete views suitable only to Zionist propagandists from the British prime minister.

He added that the PLO believes that peace can be established in accordance with specific issues, primarily that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In his speech Brother Nabil expressed regret at the European group's submission and its adoption of a foreign policy dictated by the United States.

FATAH OFFICIAL HITS JORDANIAN REGIME, FAHD PLAN

PM290951 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 24 Sep 81 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Palestinian Official Denounces Fahd's Initiative. He Says: 'We Are Acting To Topple the Jordanian Regime'"]

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Samih Abu Kuwait (Qadri) has called for the setting up of a united national front in Jordan of the Palestinian resistance and the Jordanian National Movement to topple the Jordanian regime" because the establishment of a national regime in Jordan would have the length of the road to Palestine."

He described Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's plan on the Middle East and the Palestinian issue as "a continuation of the Saudi role of pursuing democratic and Arab forces, and as following in the footsteps of the UK plan and the Jordanian option."

This occurred at a meeting held by the Jordanian Students General Federation last night on the anniversary of the September 1970 incidents against the Palestinian resistance.

"Qadri" said: The Jordanian regime has not changed its well-known stand on the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian revolution. It continues to seek participation in any settlement in the name of the Palestinian people. So far it has not recognized the PLO as the only representative of the people of Palestine.

He added: "The rule that governs the Jordanian regime's relations with the Palestinian resistance, despite dialogue and the joint committee, is that of viewing the Palestinians in Jordan as Jordanians and regarding all the resistance groups as illegal and, consequently, any member of the resistance is an outlaw."

He pointed out that "the Jordanian authorities' harrassment of Palestinians is continuing, and students returning from summer vacations abroad and expatriates traveling to the occupied territories are subjected to much harassment and to bargaining and blackmail operations designed to force them to coeprate with Jordanian intelligence."

He emphasized the need to establish a national front in Jordan of the resistance and the Jordanian National Movement, pointing out that steps have already been taken in this direction and that a coordination council exists for the establishment of this front, "because the overthrow of the Hashemite regime and the establishment of a national democratic regime in Jordan would halve the length of the road to Palestine."

Referring to Prince Fahd's plan, he said that it represents a continuation of the conspiratorial role against national and progressive forces. The forthcoming Arab summit conference will adopt this plan, just as the Amman summit adopted the call for a jihad according to Saudi specifications.

He added: "The most serious aspect of this plan is that it has been propounded by an Arab party. The plan has a specific scope and excludes a military solution, which means that, through bargaining and in the light of the existing balances of power, it would result in the establishment of a united [Arab] kingdom or a solution based on the establishment of a confederation with Jordan."

He then drew a comparison between Fahd's plan and the plans for a solution put forward after the October 1973 war. He said: "Just as these solutions aborted the October military victory, Fahd's plan aims at aborting the July victory scored by the joint Lebanese national-Palestinian forces."

Regarding the situation in the Lebanese arena, he called for an end to excesses, the establishment of Palestinian national unity and the consolidation of the alliance between the [Palestinian] resistance, the Lebanese National Movement and Syria.

He said: "Attempts are being made to undermine relations between the [Palestinian] resistance and Syria, but the only possible way to confront the present situation is through alliance with Syria."

PALESTINIANS MEET SRV DELEGATION IN BEIRUT

NC291626 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Official talks between a Vietnamese delegation headed by a member of the presidium of the central committee of the Vietnamese National Front and a Palestinian delegation headed by Fatah Central Committee member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] began in Beirut yesterday. The Palestinian side also included Fatah Central Committee member Majid Abu Sharar; Taysir Qubba'ah, member of the PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] Political Bureau; 'Ali Ishaq, member of the PLF [Palestine Liberation Front] Central Committee; and Taysir Khalid, member of the DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine] Political Bureau.

The Vietnamese delegation outlined the developments of the situation in Vietnam and efforts to consolidate the socialist achievements and national defense.

The Palestinian side explained the nature of the Palestinian struggle on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels and the conspiracies facing the Palestinian revolution.

The two sides, moreover, reviewed bilateral relations and the means to develop and strengthen them.

OPEC DONATES FUNDS TO TRAIN PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

LD291206 Vienna OPECNA in English 1538 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Geneva, 28 Sep (OPECNA) -- A donation of 2.5 million U.S. dollars from the OPEC Fund for International Development has enabled the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to expand its vocational training programs for young Palestinians, according to the agency's newsletter.

The gift will pay for 400 new places at UNRWA's seven vocational training centers in 1982-83, bringing the total to 3,950. More than 170 newcomers have been accepted.

New equipment and materials worth one million dollars have been bought with the donation. Training is being improved and expanded. Nine new instructors have been hired. The agency has so far spent two million dollars.

GULF AFFAIRSPAPERS COMMENT ON MITTERRAND, THATCHER TOURS

GF291435 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Doha, 29 Sep (QNA) -- In their editorials today, many Gulf papers criticise the position of Britain and France on the Palestinian issue and their insistence on not recognizing the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. According to the papers, the statements by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand during their visits to the area the past 2 days reveal the true capabilities of the European group in participating in solving the Middle East issue.

The Qatari paper AR-RAYAH strongly attacks the British prime minister's stance on the PLO, which she revealed in her latest statement in Kuwait. The paper says Mrs Thatcher distressed everybody by associating the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, with terrorism.

The paper continues: What we want to tell Mrs Thatcher, who is well known for her strong aggressive position toward the Irish rebels, is that for all the Arabs the PLO is the sole representative of a people whom Britain caused to be homeless. Besides, what the British prime minister can say about the IRA, including terrorism, cannot be said about the PLO. The paper expresses hope that the British prime minister will reevaluate this aggressive policy toward the PLO in order to serve the interests of the Arab and British peoples.

The GULF TIMES, an English paper, requests that Britain, France and the United States work toward ending the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The paper adds that these countries must realize that the Palestinian people's struggle is a holy struggle to restore their territory and usurped rights.

The Kuwaiti paper AL-'ANBA' inquires about the European demand -- and primarily Mrs Thatcher's -- that the PLO recognize the Zionist state at a time when they say it is a "terrorist" organization. The paper adds that Mrs Thatcher did not observe the simplest rules of political decency during her first press conference in Kuwait when she talked about the necessity of mutual recognition by the PLO and Israel when she knows well that recognition "is a matter that has to do with sovereignty and can only be practiced by countries that have full independence."

The paper says that Britain, which spoke through its prime minister at her press conference, would not have been able to do so "had one Arab state stood up one day to tell the foreign countries that their economic interests are actually associated with their clear and firm public position on the Palestinian issue".

AL-QABAS [in Kuwait] criticizes British policy in the Middle East and the Gulf area. This policy thought that by planting the seeds of the principle "divide and rule" and by stabbing the Arab body with an Israeli dagger, it would be able to dominate the peoples of the area forever.

The paper continues: Mrs Thatcher "failed to obliterate the nature of the British policy, which is characterized by ugliness one generation after another," referring to Britain's ignoring of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and its abstaining from recognition of the PLO and linking it with terrorism.

The Kuwait TIMES demands that the British prime minister deal with the issues in a spirit of responsibility and not by a near bias or by reiterating the statements "of her eldest brother, U.S. President Ronald Reagan."

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL SUMMIT POSTPONED

LD280230 Riyadh SPA in English 1900 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Sep (SPA) -- The Gulf Cooperation Council secretary announced the postponement of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) heads of state second summit, which had been originally proposed for November 3 to a date that will be fixed later due to busy engagements of the Kingdom's government for making preparations for this year's Haj (pilgrimage). [Words indistinct] newspaper today said the previous date had not been officially announced as a final date for the convening of the summit but it was only a recommendation by the foreign ministers of the GCC in their last meeting in At-Ta'if.

BAHRAININDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR ALGERIA 29 SEP

GF290706 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Manama, 29 Sep (GNA) -- Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, the Bahraini development and industry minister, left Manama early this morning for Algeria on a visit of several days, during which he will chair the meetings of the OPEC Ministerial Committee to be held in Algeria tomorrow, Wednesday.

During the meetings, which will last for 4 days, the committee comprising the three Arab countries of Bahrain, Algeria and Libya will discuss the project of constructing a dry dock in Algeria according to a decision made by the OPEC Council of Ministers.

After concluding his visit to Algeria, Mr ash-Shirawi will depart for Rome to represent OPEC in a 2-day seminar organized by the UN Studies Center, (Biomatro), regarding Japanese-Arab talks on energy.

OMANMUSCAT VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF GULF COUNCIL

EA292032 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] When we follow the stages of development of relations between the Arab Gulf states we can clearly discern the stage that began in the 70's when those relations crystallized into forms and patterns of cooperation in many areas, a process aided by geographical integration, a shared political system and the unity of religion and language.

In recent years, however, the region -- I mean the peninsula and Gulf region -- has witnessed events and reactions that were all anticipated by Oman's political leadership, which played a basic role in giving shape to the political atmosphere currently existing in the region. The events led to mounting misgivings between the governments and peoples of the Gulf and peninsula.

There was the misgiving about the transformation of South Yemen into an advanced base for the USSR in terms of ideology [word indistinct] and weapons. There was misgiving as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the grave situation that would result should the Soviets take another step in the direction of the Gulf. There is, besides, concern over the presence of foreign fleets in seas and oceans near the Gulf due to interventions and counterinterventions. Finally, there are misgivings because of the suspect tripartite alliance linking South Yemen, Libya and non-Arab and non-Muslim Ethiopia.

The role of Oman in facing up to this succession of events has always been unique and clear. It is a role that is not just confined to the ringing of alarms and sounding warnings every time the region is faced with new dangers. It goes beyond that to Oman's entry into open conflict with communism and its puppets in order to preserve the territory and the creed. Had it not been for the strength of the faith of Oman, the country would have been transformed into a crossroads of penetration and infiltration into the entire region.

The Omani leadership realized, through precise analyses based on instinct and the lessons of history, the [words indistinct] the Sultanate were no more than a tactic to weaken the gateway to the Gulf to serve a strategic objective, namely control of the region and its resources.

As His Majesty Sultan Qabus said: The Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] is very important and has been constituted at the right time. Yes, it is important because it will create an Arab power in the Gulf [words indistinct]. The birth of the Council offered hope to counter despair and strength to dispel weakness. Its birth represented an upsurge, a new stage in earnest collective work to confront the challenges in and around the region.

Since the founding of the Council, there have been meetings of its six member-states at all levels. Processes of adaptation, feedback and planning were set in motion with the aim of reaching unity of thought, reflecting a unified political line and the unified objective to employ all resources to achieve goals.

Oman presented a working paper on Gulf security, and Saudi Arabia did likewise. Both papers were studied and were regarded as complementing one another. Achieving security is the most cherished hope of the peoples of this region. The papers referred to took into consideration the fact that the GCC states are maritime nations and, consequently, need to protect long coastlines. The consideration is not confined only to security in its purely naval sense. It goes beyond that to include economic security.

The Council members possess huge oil reserves and must have plans to ensure the flow of oil. This commodity is like a main artery feeding the industrialized and civilized world. Some prejudiced people and others worried by the Council have alleged that it is solely concerned with the peninsula and the Gulf. We deny their allegations and tell them that the GCC Charter has been deposited with the Secretariat General of the Arab League.

There is another question: How can the Council add to Arab strength [words indistinct] and shield itself from threats and dangers looming over its member states, or at least lying in wait for them. They say that two dangers confront the Arabs, the communist danger and the Israeli danger.

This is true. The communist danger, once it gets out of control and gets a footing, becomes a spider's web from which the victim can never escape. It is a threat to territory, religion and oil. This danger now constitutes the direct line of confrontation for the Arab states of the Gulf. The present situation in South Yemen is evidence of this.

The second danger -- the Israeli one -- is a cultural conflict going back four decades. So far as neighboring Arabs are concerned, this constitutes for them a direct confrontation line. As a result, the question of priorities has naturally arisen; in other words, the GCC is forced to confront the communist danger first, but at the same time it represents the strategic base for the Arab confrontation line against Israel. It is a necessity dictated by successive events [word indistinct].

The Council states, nonetheless, were the first to contribute blood, money, and oil for all the Arab-Israeli battles. We are not exaggerating when we say that it is the Council states that have always kept the issue of the Middle East burning. It is they who are now making effective moves in the international arena to ensure the achievement of a just settlement that will guarantee the restoration of Arab rights.

The Council is taking initial steps toward realizing its own potential. This strength is the only guarantee of maintaining the region's neutrality and safeguarding it from international conflicts, about which his majesty said that it will make others think long and hard before they move in any direction. We say that those who fabricate lies with the object of isolating the Council from the world are the same ones who want to hide their plans secretly coordinated with the forces of evil and aggression. We must differentiate between relations of friendship and [word indistinct], where there is free will and freedom to accept and reject, and relations of subservience, where will is exercised by one side only and dictated to a satellite that can do nothing except submit and obey.

The meeting of the chiefs of general staff of the GCC states is undoubtedly a departure along the right lines and a new and objective treatment of the problem of Gulf security. The step will be completed by the forthcoming meeting of the ministers of defense. After that will come the second Gulf summit. The planning and development stage will end, to be followed -- God willing -- by (?preparation) for the creation of a long-awaited force.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER ON POLICY, ARMS, AWACS DEAL

LD300907 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0720 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Jidda 30 Sep (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, has stressed that Saudi Arabia's policy has given a fundamental concrete dimension to the course of joint political action amid the blatant challenges that some major powers are trying to impose in order to cause a split among the brothers in the region.

In a statement to [words indistinct] published today, his royal highness said that our policy with the brothers is one of the distinctive Saudi methods in dealing with fundamental issues. His royal highness added that as regards important decisions, Saudi Arabia's defense requirements and military needs are dictated by the strength of the leadership and its free will in proposing what it considers appropriate, divorced from any horse-trading which is bound to undermine this decision. His royal highness the minister of defense and aviation added that the doors to the capitals of the world, and also offers, are open to us. The courage of the leadership represented by strength of judgment alone is the effective pillar in determining all our defense and military needs.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan said that our free will decides the type and the specifications of the weapons that are consonant with the programs of modernizing and developing our armed forces. His royal highness once again stressed that Saudi Arabia is capable of ensuring its arms needs to defend itself. He added that the military strength Saudi Arabia enjoys is not just for Saudi Arabia alone but for all Arabs, and it is a strength that has not yet been used once for repression because Saudi Arabia does not follow a course of aggression.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan said that the restoration of our usurped and plundered rights will take place if we rally our ranks, turn to our God with complete sincerity and follow the correct path, the path of Islam, and then we will gradually regain all that was stolen from us.

Regarding the AGACIS aircraft, His royal highness said this is up to the American administration, which is discussing the AGACIS affair with the Congress, and if this comes without any conditions then we welcome it.

His royal highness spoke of the Saudi-French talks. He said that they paid most attention to the Palestinian question, which came at the top of the issues on the agenda of the talks led by His Majesty King Fahd and French President Mitterrand. His royal highness said it is nothing new for the Palestinian question to be the heart of Saudi dialogue with the countries of the world. Modern history with complete pride records that Saudi Arabia is the one voice speaking for the Palestinian question and for the Palestinian people regaining their stolen rights, and this is the voice of Saudi Arabia, the Arab world and those who join them in supporting the Palestinian question.

INTERIOR MINISTRY STATEMENT ON IRANIAN PILGRIMS

LD061645 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Some radio and news agencies have cited a news item broadcast by Tehran radio saying that some Iranians had been hospitalized after being beaten inside the Al-Haram an-Nabawi ash-Sharif [prophet's mosque] when they protested the arrest of two people who were kissing the grave of the Prophet, and that the arrest of the two men aroused the other Iranian pilgrims and made them gather inside the Sanctuary and shout "God is great." Tehran radio was also reported as saying that the Iranian Islamic guidance minister sent a cable to his Saudi counterpart in which he expressed regret at the incident and protested Saudi restrictions on Iranians. The minister added that the incident had taken place at a time when the press had also reported the maltreatment of Iranian pilgrims this year.

Iranian papers, according to REUTERS, reported that Saudi customs officials have deported some Iranian pilgrims trying to enter the country on charges of attempting to carry out propaganda activities for the Iranian revolution and for carrying photographs of Khomeyni. The daily KEYHAN, published in Tehran, said that the Saudis are searching Iranian pilgrims before allowing them inside the Haram. The Iranian minister also said that the Saudis, who did not openly comment on the incident, were taking very strict security measures against Iranians on the pilgrimage.

To clarify the matter, the Interior Ministry wants to point out the following:

At 0120 on the night of 22-23 September 1981, a group of Iranian pilgrims were inside the Haram. Among them was an old Iranian man. They were shouting "God is great" in loud and annoying voices and in a manner unworthy of the holiness of the Haram. In view of the fact that their action inside the Haram near the Prophet's grave was uncustomary and unbefitting the holiness of the Haram, it was noticed by one of the soldiers who was on duty inside the Haram. He wanted to gently draw their attention to this matter. He asked them to lower their voices in view of the fact that it was very late, so that they would not disturb other pilgrims inside the Haram who had come to worship. But the Iranian pilgrims did not stop. When the soldier tried to point this out, they surrounded and attacked him.

When this was noticed by soldiers inside the Haram, they raced to the scene to find out what was going on. There were no more than five soldiers. When they arrived at the scene and saw one of their colleagues being hit inside the Haram, they tried to save him from those pilgrims in order to ease the situation and disperse the gathering. The Iranian pilgrims then turned against the five soldiers and began to strike them as well as hitting their colleague. The soldiers sustained various injuries. The gathering was dispersed immediately and the situation brought under control. But, as a result of the clash between the pilgrims and the soldiers, the six soldiers and four Iranians sustained various injuries.

Following the quarrel started by the Iranian pilgrims the latter withdrew to their residence. Some Iranians who carried out the attack were arrested so that their motives and actions could be investigated. This is what happened.

The Interior Ministry, while clarifying this to the public, would like to reaffirm its strong concern for and total commitment to fully carrying out its duty in the service of the pilgrims, irrespective of nationality and without discrimination. The statement by an Iranian official which was broadcast and published that the Saudi Government is treating the Iranians quite differently from other pilgrims is unfounded and untrue as this is contrary to its principles, which make it inevitable for the government to respect everyone. With regard to the published report which said that some Iranians were turned back by customs officials for trying to carry out propaganda activities in the interest of the Iranian revolution and for having photographs of Khomeyni, the ministry would like to note that the government of his majesty the king had informed all its representatives abroad and foreign missions in the Kingdom well before the pilgrimage season that the season is a one of worship, submission and devotion to God, that all pilgrims of all nationalities should not exploit the pilgrimage season for propaganda, political or ideological campaigns, and that it was totally forbidden to bring into the country any books, publications or photographs, and that anyone found to be carrying any of these would be returned to his point of origin.

The deportation by the authorities of a few individuals who violated the instructions was within the national responsibility of the government in serving all so that they can perform their religious duty with all submission and tranquility. The search of Iranian pilgrims before entering the Haram did not take place, except against those found to be carrying drugs, which are banned from the Haram. This ban is applied to all without discrimination. The fact that some Iranian pilgrims have committed some violations, particularly this year, is regrettable, and at the same time is painful to those who officially serve pilgrims and who were compelled to take measures restricting such violations.

Let it be known to all that the government of his majesty the king spares no effort in making available a suitable atmosphere for pilgrims irrespective of their nationalities and without any discrimination. As far as those who contravene the instructions or want to cause a (?disturbance) for any reason at all, they will be treated by this government in the manner they deserve.

Therefore this government kindly asks and hopes that all will devote themselves to God exclusively in these blessed days in order to worship, submit to God and beg his forgiveness, because the pilgrimage is a cherished occasion that should be seized by every pilgrim who has arrived in this holy country despite cost and distance in order to beg forgiveness from God outside His ancient house. We beseech God almighty to direct all toward everything that is good; He is the one who direct us towards the right path.

YAMANI SPEAKS AT OIL PRICES CONFERENCE IN LONDON

LD282038 Riyadh SPA in English 1926 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] London, 28 Sep (SPA) -- Oil and mineral resources minister, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, said here today Saudi Arabia did not intend to change its current oil price fixed at 32 U.S. dollars per barrel.

Addressing the second international conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" held here today, Shaykh Yamani said Saudi Arabia hoped that a unified oil price will be reached this year by member countries of OPEC.

He disclosed that during the last four years between the years 1976-1980, Saudi Arabia had given an average of four billion dollars a year in aid or loans to some 60 developing countries.

Shaykh Yamani said the Kingdom had also lent the International Monetary Fund eight billion dollars and the World Bank three billion dollars in 1981 alone, and that the Kingdom had also made a further grant of ten billion dollars to the IMF. He said, "This saved IMF from borrowing money from private institutions at high interest rates. It also helped to solve the financial problems of countries in need, an important factor in Saudi Arabian philosophy."

UAE

PAPERS COMMENT ON MITTERRAND, THATCHER VISITS

GF291110 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0735 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Sep (GNA) -- Today's issues of three UAE newspapers unanimously agree that the visits of the French president and the British prime minister to the region have revealed the stand on European countries toward the Middle East crisis and have made their position clear.

AL-BAYAN newspaper writes: The flood of statements by Mitterrand and Thatcher have made their positions perfectly clear, and the possibility of knowing any stand clearly -- even though we disagree with it -- is much better than ambiguity and conflicting statements, as has happened on previous occasions.

AL-BAYAN notes that Saudi officials did not forget this point and expressed their appreciation for Mitterrand's confirmation that he would not change the tone of his statements made in At-Ta'if on the Middle East crisis.

The paper continues: As for Thatcher's statements, they were so frank that a pledge not to change them in the future was not needed. Especially in view of the fact that the Kuwaitis officially criticized some of her statements as soon as her plane took off.

On the other hand, AL-ITTIHAD published in Abu Dhabi, expresses its amazement over the statements made by French President Francois Mitterrand and the British prime minister regarding the recognition of the PLO. The paper writes: The French and British nonrecognition of the PLO is not strange. However, what is strange is that this was announced on Arab land and among Arabs.

The newspaper adds: The fault is not Mitterrand's or Thatcher's. It is our fault, we the Arabs, who kept talking about an independent European role and who asked for justice from those countries whose foreign ministries created the concept of the Jewish state and whose forces participated in the tripartite aggression.

The newspaper AL-KHALIJ calls on Arab countries to meet and discuss the plan of the steadfastness and confrontation countries and to liberate all of our lands. In this regard, the newspaper affirms that the Americans, Israelis and Europeans are overtly exchanging roles so as to exhaust and blackmail the Arab nation.

HEIR APPARENT RECEIVES U.S., UK ADMIRALS

GF291115 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] His Highness Khalifah [Rashid] ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, the UAE heir apparent and deputy supreme commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his office this morning Admiral Gurney, the U.S. Navy commander of the Middle East Force, who is currently on a visit to the UAE. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador to UAE William D. Wollie.

His highness also received this morning the delegation of the UK Defense College headed by Admiral (Bordwen).

The meeting was attended by Col Sayf ibn Mubarak, assistant chief of the UAE General Supplies and Provisions Staff, and Harold Walter, the British ambassador to the UAE.

BRITISH INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES 29 SEP

GF291545 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Sep (GNA) -- British Minister of State for Industry Kenneth Baker left Abu Dhabi today. He was forced to interrupt his visit to the UAE, which was to have lasted 3 days, due to the death of his mother.

During his visit the British minister held talks with His Highness Shaykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad, the ruler's representative of the eastern region and chairman of the board of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, ADNOC, and Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, petroleum and natural resources minister, together with a number of other UAE officials. Talks centered on means of bolstering relations between UAE and Britain, particularly in industrial fields.

ADNOC TO HALT IMPORT OF FUEL FROM KUWAIT

GF281644 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi -- An official source of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company [ADNOC] has told AL-KHALIJ that ADNOC will halt fuel imports from Kuwait in view of the fact that it is now available from the Ar-Ruways Refinery. He said that the situation is now quite different from what it was in the past: The UAE used to import fuel from Kuwait, while now it has the capacity to export it.

The ADNOC official said that the daily production capacity of the Ar-Ruways Refinery is 75,000 barrels per shift, and this can be doubled to 150,000 barrels at any time. He said that the Umm an-Nar refinery provides only 30 percent of the UAE's needs.

PDRYBRIEFS

ENVOY RETURNS -- Brother Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, returned to Aden this evening at the end of his visits to a number of countries in the region. In Abu Dhabi this morning, Brother Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim delivered a letter from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to his brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Sep 81 EA]

OFFICIALS SPEAK AT NDP NATIONAL CONGRESS

Mustafa Khalil Speech

NC290740 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1029 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Speech delivered by Dr Mustafa Khalil, the deputy National Democratic party [NDP] leader for foreign affairs, at the opening session of the second NDP congress held at Cairo University -- live in a linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mr President, brother and sister members of the congress:

The meeting of our first congress last year was an extremely important occasion. We discussed the grave events taking place in the area and the world, particularly those pertaining to Egypt's strategic security in its comprehensive sense. The congress issued many resolutions and recommendations on these events which we pledged to carry out and adopt as a program for work and movement during the past year. We must take a close look at the situations prevailing today and define the method we should use within the framework of the general policy of the party and out of our supreme commitment to the national interest of Egypt and the role of our glorious people in strengthening world peace.

The first thing to draw our attention is that the year following this congress will witness a historic event to which every Egyptian is looking with confidence and pride -- that is the completion of the liberation of our good land after a long march, which we embarked upon with determination, resolve and glorious battles that we faced in war and peace and in which God has given us definite victory. With this the noble Egyptian people, under the leadership of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, will have accomplished a gigantic historic achievement [applause], and this generation will have fulfilled its commitment and duty toward its homeland and nation and safeguarded the national soil, liberated it from foreign occupation and breathes in it life and civilization.

The agreements on the peacekeeping forces have been signed and approved by the People's Assembly. By 25 April 1982 the comprehensive Israeli withdrawal will have been completed and the exercise of Egyptian sovereignty will extend to every inch of the beloved homeland up to the international border.

We must not attend to voices raised here and there casting doubts on the inevitability of the completion of the withdrawal, because complete and comprehensive withdrawal is an unequivocal Israeli commitment, which is not dependent on any condition or person. It is an independent commitment, stemming from a treaty that appointed specific commitments to each side and outlined an integral structure for peace as a model of good neighborliness between Israel and the rest of its Arab neighbors on the basis of mutual respect, the safeguarding of rights, belief in equality, disavowment of expansion and dreams of domination, and respect of sovereignty and independence.

There are extremist elements in Israel that cast doubts on peace. They claim that the normalization of the relations between the two countries is not proceeding fast enough. They also claim that there is no guarantee that the peace process will continue and the possibility of a change in the Egyptian policy for one reason or another cannot be excluded. All these are false claims which have no justification or basis, because when Egypt chose the path of peace, after having overcome the challenges of war with all honor and heroism, President as-Sadat launched his historic initiative in the name of all the Egyptian people, calling for the achievement of comprehensive and just peace and turning a new page in the history of the relations between Israel and the Arabs and an end to war, violence, destruction and hatred. This Egyptian declaration revealed a solid will and a fateful experiment, supported by the vast majority of the masses of the people, with their various factions, through the referendum that was conducted after the signing of the peace treaty, and the unanimous support which the peace policy received among the masses.

As far as Egypt is concerned, peace is not a tactical commitment but a firm strategic commitment. It is not a temporary, incidental commitment but a permanent and firm commitment.

Egypt has fulfilled its commitments. It signed with Israel the agreements on the normalization of relations. However, it is practically unthinkable to complete the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel over night. Therefore, the normalization must take place through energetic, firm and consecutive steps, and the two sides must provide the suitable climate for its development and growth until it reaches its full extent in normal circumstances removed from fabrication and emotion and based on solid foundation so it can become a deep-rooted structure.

Perhaps it is appropriate to determine at this point that the normalization of relations does not signify giving any side a distinguished status or establishing special relations between the two sides. However, and in accordance with its linguistic, legal and political sense, normalization means the establishment of normal relations between two or more states on the basis of adherence to the provisions of international law and the covenants signed by the parties to govern the relationship between them.

Here are those who imagine that the likelihood of the materialization of an Arab detente is a matter which endangers the peace treaty and good neighborliness between Egypt and Israel, or that the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai will produce a change in the Egyptian policy to satisfy the other parties. These imaginations are far from the truth. The reason is that our policy is consistent. It always emanates from the same source; that is, Egypt's decision always derives from Egypt's will alone. [applause] Egypt will absolutely not accept the restoration of its relations with any state in return for Egypt's conceding the treaties and agreements to which it has committed itself. [applause] It is even useful to put on record at this point that Egypt will forge ahead in entrenching the bases of peace with Israel when the withdrawal is completed, so that this action will be an encouraging incentive for strengthening the bridges of communications and exchanges between the two countries and between the two peoples in all domains and at all levels.

By the same token, our Arab obligation can never be influenced by the completed Israeli withdrawal. This is because this obligation is a fateful one immune to fluctuations and bargaining. In observing this obligation, we deeply believe in the oneness of interest among all the peoples of the Arab nation and in the inevitable conviction by these peoples that the Egyptian policy represents the hope pinned on preserving the national interests and on defending the Arab nation's sacrosanctities and protecting them from flouting -- a watertight guarantee against the erosion of the Arab position with the passage of time.

From the premise of Egypt's obligation to the cause of the fraternal Palestinian people, Egypt continues with the autonomy negotiations. Egypt aims to put a legitimate Palestinian authority in the place of the Israeli occupation and the Israeli control of authority. This will be a transitional arrangement which will enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national right to self-determination -- a right which no one can deny the Palestinian people. Furthermore, this right enjoys unanimous, international support.

Based on all the above-mentioned things, Egypt insists that the full autonomous rule should indeed exercise authority. This autonomous rule should not be tantamount to assigning the Palestinian authority with some local or municipal tasks for the Israeli Government. The reason is that the essence of the Camp David accords is the Israeli military and civilian withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza sector and the beginning of the exercising of Palestinian authority under circumstances far removed from tension and violence, which will make every side feel secure, reassured and confident of the future. [cheers for As-Sadat]

Mr President: This year you devoted your efforts to a call for a just formula for co-existence between Israel and the Palestinian people on the basis of a mutual and synchronous recognition. This is the sole formula which heralds tidings of the achievement of a radical solution for this problem. This solution will not just remedy this problem's symptoms and complications. On the contrary, it will penetrate deep into the very core of the issue and cut short a long time and intricate measures which would definitely freeze and aggravate the situation in the area.

In parallel with the policy line of the mutual and synchronous recognition for which you called in your historic speech to the European parliament on 10 February 1981, and in your capacity as the first Arab leader to do so, you asked the U.S. Administration [applause] to establish bridges of contact and to open the door to a dialogue with the PLO for the purpose of facilitating the achievement of a solution to the problem, enabling the United States to throw its weight behind the efforts exerted for a solution, and for convincing the United States that the Palestinian people's exercising of their right to determine their own fate does not entail any harm for Israel's security. On the contrary, the exercising of this right is the best safeguard for the security of the two sides and the exemplary formula for their coexistence, side by side, within a framework of amity, brotherhood and mutual respect.

On the other hand, an overall peace requires bridges of contact between Israel and its other neighbors for the purpose of attaining an arrangement similar to that which has been achieved between Israel and Egypt. This signifies that this arrangement should be based on the principle of the impermissiveness of the seizure of territory by force and of the respect shown for every people's sovereignty over their territory and their right to live in peace and security.

I would, perhaps, note here the need to move at the right time to attain an understanding between Israel and the rest of the Arab countries whose territories are partly occupied by Israel. This understanding should revolve round the conditions of peace so that Israel can withdraw from these territories while security arrangements could be worked out with the agreement of the parties concerned. Thus, a major obstacle would be removed on the road to a solution of the Palestinian problem and, thus, the PLO would be liberated from the strong pressures that are paralyzing its actions and threatening its will. The road will then be open for an Israeli-Lebanese agreement on safeguarding the borders, honoring [each other's] sovereignty and refraining from hostile actions. If anyone believes that a settlement between Israel and its neighbors is not very likely, then it must be said that matters of war and peace are more important than being just deliberated on the lines of unproven assumptions. This possibility [of a conciliation between Israel and its neighbors] must be studied very seriously and with an open heart out of an utter belief that peace is a testing ground for all the peoples, for therein lie their interests, security and prosperity as well as an end to suffering and destruction.

Mr President, you have justly mentioned that attaining an agreement among all parties pertaining to a cease-fire in Lebanon is an important turning point that must be exploited and developed. In fact, this positive development has profound repercussions and significance, because it means that all parties have considered it to be in their interest to terminate the fighting. Thus, the only alternative was to conduct negotiations to establish peace. This agreement also means that Israel has dealt, even though indirectly, with the PLO, which is a main party in the dispute which has been going on in Lebanon. We are all aware that had the PLO not been a party in this agreement, then the cease-fire would not have been meaningful at all. On the other hand, the agreement would not have been attained without the blessing and participation of some Arab circles -- particularly Saudi Arabia. This fact has been revealed by statements recently made by officials in Saudi Arabia. They made it clear beyond a doubt that they accept the principles of peace and coexistent among all the region's people.

They even accept one of the main concepts of the Camp David agreements in the clause related to the Palestinian Problem, namely, a solution of the problem by stages. Thus, it would be in the interest of all parties -- including Israel -- to encourage and bolster this positive attitude, because the supreme goal toward which we are striving -- a goal which we place above all others -- is to establish peace and put an end to fighting, violence and destruction. Therefore, we call for consolidating the cease-fire, extending it and making it deep rooted so as to make its note worthy effects prevail in the West Bank and Gaza -- at least for a period that will pave the way for the establishment of a full autonomy. This can be carried out through the trust-building measures which Israel has been urged to make without delay to revive the Palestinians' hope and encourage moderation and a positive stance among them.

Mr President, honorable members: If some Arab parties want to propose other initiatives aimed at solving the Palestinian problem, then it must be noted that you have previously announced, Mr President, that Egypt does not allege to have a monopoly on solutions. Egypt has more than often called on all the parties to share their responsibilities. It has also declared for all to hear that it does not represent the Palestinian people or speak on their behalf. All there is to it is that Egypt is carrying out its national commitments toward them and wants to help them take the first step. Thus, Egypt is taking it on itself to strive to make the first step which is inevitable in making this struggling people practice their right in self-determination. It is logical that any Arab or non-Arab initiative cannot violate the Camp David framework or the positive results that have been achieved through it. We should all do well to realize that the Camp David formula represents the only pledge toward the Palestinian Problem. This means that if we destroy the Camp David formula or tamper with it, then this will mean a setback for the Palestinian problem. It will mean putting this problem in a void. Thus, we will have destroyed the progress that has been made throughout the years that followed the October war and the international support that has been gained by the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the establishment of their country on their soil. In sum, for any new initiative to be constructive and serious, it must march in a line parallel to Camp David and not counter to it.

Mr President, brother members: Scrutiny of the situation in the Middle East and the events therein would serve to prove a dire need to provide more stability and security for the region's people. This requires two basic things:

The first: To ensure the Middle East countries against foreign intervention. Foreign intervention has been a marked phenomenon in the Middle East during the past decade, thus intensifying the perils of this intervention in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and turning the PDRY into a Soviet base. Large numbers of fighters, experts and specialists dealing with terrorism and suppressive activities from Cuba and some East European countries have been transferred to the countries ruled by regimes which are under the thumb of the USSR. The USSR has striven to establish a network of pacts between these regimes. Let it be clear that Egypt is not unaware of the purpose of these designs. Egypt is lying in wait for any attempt to harm its security. It considers any threat to the Sudan a direct threat against Egypt. In facing any threat, Egypt will solely rely on its people and great army, which are the protective shield of the region's security. [applause]

The second point refers to the willingness of the region's countries -- separately or in unison -- to face foreign threats or interventions by means of bolstering their defensive capabilities, coordinating among themselves and exchanging advice and expertise. Thus, the establishment of the coordination and cooperation council among the Gulf countries can constitute a positive phenomenon if it leads to a practical cooperation among these countries that are on the confrontation line of the Soviet threats and greed. Egypt views the bolstering of the defensive capabilities of the countries that adhere to their sovereignty and independence as a necessary prerequisite for facing any foreign intervention. At the same time, Egypt believes it has a commitment to defend the region's security and stability.

Therefore, while Egypt adheres to the principle of not giving any country the right to establish military bases on its territories -- and to provide the opportunity to friendly countries to help the Arab and Islamic countries ward off any outside aggression -- Egypt has come up with a formula that will achieve the desired goal without harming its sovereignty and national dignity, namely, it will provide unilateral facilities to some friendly countries for a specific purpose which is to help the Arab and Islamic countries confront any aggression or threat of aggression. Thus, these facilities will be temporary and related to a specific purpose which cannot be overstepped. The party that would benefit from these facilities will not control a single inch of the nation's soil. These facilities will have no regional significance whatsoever. Perhaps more important than all the things mentioned earlier is that the real guarantee of security and stability in the region is the settlement of the Palestinian problem in a way that will respond to the legitimate rights and hopes of the Palestinian people and provide security for all. Claims to the contrary are gross prevarications in which some circles are taking refuge by claiming that the tension and instability in the region are not related to the Palestinian problem but to regional differences and bickerings as well as rivalries among some of the ruling regimes. These circles have forgotten that letting the Palestinian problem remain unsolved means the continued prevalence of the feeling that the Israeli peril exceeds the Soviet peril because the first peril is represented by the continued occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories. This feeling increased in the wake of the Israeli raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the extensive Israeli military operations in Lebanon.

If the United States and the Western countries -- in general -- intend to confront the Soviet moves and help the Middle East countries confront them, it is essential to start solving the Palestinian problem, because otherwise the USSR will be able to penetrate into the region from the inside. It is also essential that the countries which reject Soviet expansionism support the popular liberation movements so the Soviets will not get a chance to appear as the champions of the subjugated people and so that they can instill hope in those freedom fighters who are fighting for the sake of their national rights. Perhaps the struggle of the fraternal Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, is a good example of a national struggle which deserves support and aid, because these fraternal African people are waging a bitter war against a fascist, racist regime which has been condemned by the international community.

We appeal again to all Western countries to play their role, shoulder their international responsibilities and act effectively to implement the UN Security Council resolution on Namibia so that the arena will not be left void for the Soviet Union and its agents and so that the peoples' confidence in the West's friendship and in the truth of its intention to stand by the national liberation movements will not be lost.

Mr President, brother members of the NDP congress: Since the convening of the first congress, the NDP has carried out extensive activities and contacts with the political parties and groupings abroad with the aim of strengthening the bridges and dialogue and to ensure maximum support for the Egyptian policy and the Arab cause. These activities were carried out parallel with the great diplomatic activities of the government, because we all think and act with the spirit of one family. Thus, coordination was complete between the official and popular establishments. The NDP intends to expand its activities in this field next year so that its contacts will include the political movements in Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and Latin America, proceeding from the relationships of friendship, amity and cooperation that link Egypt with these countries.

Perhaps one of the issues that we must give our attention in the forthcoming stage is our responsibility to explain the facts of the situation in our country to the foreign world, particularly to friendly countries and to countries that give us the opportunity to express our views and expound on our national questions. This does not mean that we accept imposition of trusteeship of any party or to curb our will. We feel dutybound to give the external world the opportunity to learn the real picture of the situation in Egypt as an oasis of freedom, security, stability and democracy.

We must affirm that Egypt will always remain a minaret of freedom, a torch of democracy and a bastion of legality.

Certain circles deliberately tried to distort the measures that we have taken recently to safeguard democracy, national unity and social peace. It is obvious that these lies were aimed against Egypt and its people who enjoy the world's respect and esteem because of their unique heritage and civilization, the huge achievements made under your leadership, the effective role they are playing at the international level and the wise leadership aimed at achieving prosperity under the supremacy of law. We are concerned that the following facts be made clear to all:

1. All the measures that have been taken were in accordance with the Constitution, and the government did not resort to any exceptional measure outside the framework of the Constitution. Even the president used his powers outlined in Article 74 of the Constitution to safeguard the internal front and protect it from sedition and tampering.
2. The investigation is being conducted with those held in custody in accordance with the law and within the framework of its guarantees, including the measures of detention, inspection and interrogation. The lawyers have a right to attend the interrogation and to use all means for defense of the defendants.
3. All the measures that have been taken were public. The name of everyone who was detained was published in the newspapers, and no one was subjected to any measure without being charged with a specific accusation announced in public.
4. We must not forget that the aim behind these measures is to safeguard the democratic regime and national unity from the tampering of extremists who tried to buffet social peace and deprive the Egyptian people of the most important fruits of their struggle through the centuries. These are the spirit of tolerance and fraternity and the absence of fanaticism and grudge. Egypt has always been a cradle of coexistence among all the believers and the Egyptian society has never experienced discrimination or segregation on the basis of religion or race. It has always been a society based on faith that religion is for God and that the homeland is for all. [applause]
5. These measures are not meant to abolish the opposition or to place restrictions on its legitimate movement within the framework of the constitution and law. Therefore, the existing parties have not been harmed despite the cogent evidence that many of the elements dominating their activities are deviants.
6. The Egyptian people, who are the only ones concerned with this issue, expressed their strong and loud opinion in support of these measures in a public referendum in which no one was prevented from expressing his opinion. The outcome of the referendum resulted in overwhelming consensus stemming from firm faith that these decisive measures were necessary to protect the democratic regime itself.
7. Several democratic states sometimes resort to measures to protect the domestic front. For example, former French President Charles de Gaulle adopted measures from Article 16 of the Constitution of the French Republic when he found that the social structure was threatened with disintegration by a subversive minority which wanted to impose its view on the people and lead them to a dark fate.
8. Our political system is firm and strong--firm because of its institutions and strong because of the people's overwhelming support for it. There is no need for extraordinary measures to be taken. However, there can be no truce with elements who break the law.

Mr President, this is a quick record of the gains and achievements realized on the foreign level. We make a pledge to God and the people that we will continue to serve dear Egypt and its glorious people, who every day will witness a concrete achievement added to the achievements you have realized for your nation, thanks to your deep historic vision, farsightedness and wisdom which has earned us the respect of the world.

Mr President, brother members: We will pursue our course under the wise leadership of the president, assisted by our faith in God and our loyalty to the people and the homeland. May God's peace and mercy be with you.

Al-Majid Speech

NC281240 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1822 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Speech by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid to the second National Congress of the National Democratic Party (NDP) on 28 September -- live in linkup with Cairo transmitters]

[Excerpts] We nurtured the hope of economic reform for a long time. Today, I say with all honesty, frankness and objectivity that this has become an established fact. In the near future, we will reap further fruits now that our lands are prepared to yield fruit for anyone who works hard in farming. I am not exaggerating or being unduly optimistic. Specialized foreign organizations now appreciate Egypt's economy and its achievements and all international financing bodies in the world also appreciate the efforts being made to develop the Egyptian economy. These are accredited testimonies by independent organizations that have been familiar with our economy at all its stages. [applause]

Mr President: Your government committed itself to an integrated group of economic and financial policies as well as relevant monetary and credit policies. The esteemed People's Assembly and Consultative Council approved these policies and many draft resolutions to reform the Egyptian economy. These policies were studied during the first National Democratic Party Congress and party circles during last year. I have announced repeatedly that these policies are linked to one ideological course, that is, the humaneness of the regime in Egypt. These policies are consistent and coordinated to achieve the sole aim of prosperity for all the Egyptian people.

Mr President: The Egyptian economy has made visible progress in all fields. This was no coincidence, but a result of integrated thinking of a group of experts which worked under your leadership.

My commitment to instructions and to the NDP prompts me to announce to you some of the real achievements that we must be proud of in Egypt. When this Cabinet was formed, President as-Sadat's first instructions were to stabilize the prices so that we will not burden the people. Prices rose by about 25 percent in 1979-1980. This year, prices rose only about 11 percent, that is, less than half the increase of last year. This 11 percent increase is also high. When inflation goes down from 25 percent to 11 percent it is an achievement, but it is still a burden on the toiling classes. [applause]

To make up for this burden, half of the increase of all the government resources have been appropriated to achieve social equality. Salaries and wages have been increased by approximately 500 million pounds and subsidies by approximately 500 million pounds. Thus, 1 billion pounds were appropriated to make up for the 11 percent increase in inflation, which is quite enough. Despite this expenditure on social equality, I expect a surplus in next year's budget that was approved by the People's Assembly. Furthermore, when I stood before you last year, I submitted the budget and said that I expected [applause] that we would have a balance deficit of 805 million pounds. When we reviewed the final balance last week, we were surprised that we actually achieved -- and for the first time in Egypt's modern history -- a surplus in the general budget of 142 million pounds [applause] instead of the 805 million pounds deficit that I expected. Thus, instead of 805 million deficit, we had a surplus of 142 million, that is our budget improved by approximately 1 billion pounds. God is great, God is great. [applause]

You remember the story of the 1 billion pounds. I stood before you a year ago and prayed to God saying: Oh God, aren't there among us 1 million persons able to pay 1,000 pounds each in taxes? Aren't there among us a half million Egyptians able to pay 2,000 pounds each in taxes? Aren't there among us quarter million persons able to pay 2,500 pounds in taxes? If we multiply these figures, the result of each will be 1 billion pounds. And God heard me. [applause] Taxes increased by 1,026 million pounds, 800 million pounds from you, that is, from the private and public sectors.

Honesty prompts me to say that these achievements have a price for we are a state of science. Mr President, let me enumerate certain issues and principles that make me more optimistic but at the same time more experienced and careful. The fast development rate of 10 percent which we are today experiencing was not achieved anywhere in the world with the exception of Japan, South Korea and perhaps Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore for political reasons. I am confident that the Egyptian economy is capable of continuing this development growth at this big rate because we have decided to allocate 25 percent of our national income for investment. This sum will ensure the required income and increase the growth rate by 10 percent and even more when our technological levels and skilled labor improve. Mr President, the 25 percent of our national income is worth 30 billion pounds that will be appropriated to investments in the next 5 years. This sum will not be distributed as in the way surplus funds are distributed in certain countries surrounding us, but will be allocated according to a specific and detailed (well-thought-out) plan and strategy in every sector of the state.

We are entering a new stage of the open door policy. Mr President: When you opened the door for this policy and invited the private sector, you did not mean only Arab and foreign capital, but also the national capitalists. What have we done? We are planning for the government and the public sector. We draft a general budget for the government and a monetary budget for the public sector. What do we do for the private sector? We leave it to roam markets and streets looking for dollars in kiosks here and there. This is the reality of the problem. We have not understood or reached a developed stage of thinking regarding the meaning of open door policy. We must confront this, particularly according to your excellency's instructions and those of Vice President Husni Mubarak, may God bless him, at several meetings. [applause] This week we are entering a second stage of the open door policy. Open door policy no longer means consumer industries but, as Vice President Mubarak testifies, he himself saw the names of projects of aluminum, metal and chemical industries. This is our goal for the open door policy. At this stage we must make calculations to ensure the needs of the private sector. We took the first step of allocating 25 percent [words indistinct]. After that the events and outbiddings took place. Thank God, stability is almost regained. Despite this, I pledge to you and hope God will grant us success, that before the third NDP congress next year, we will not import a single commodity except by the Egyptian pound. [applause] Today we ensured well over \$1 billion to meet the burdens of the private sector. We will provide even more. Honestly we took part of the \$1 billion, precisely \$100 million, from one of the Egyptian personages, the man who sits to the left of President as-Sadat, Dr Mustafa Khalil, from the International Arab Bank.

We are confident that the Egyptian economy can ensure all foreign currencies not only for the private sector imports but also to meet all our commitments to the companies to transfer their profits abroad through the banks. We will not allow the purchase of refrigerators and cars with dollars. We will tightly control the process now under way. I want your support. [applause]

Regarding the public sector, our interest in the private sector must not make us forget that the public sector is the pillar of the Egyptian economy. Its production is three fourths of the Egyptian economy. It is a trust that we hold and will not relinquish. Do not believe those rumormongers. I say frankly before my colleagues and some of them may get angry with me, this is a political and social issue and not an economic one. The public sector must be given all the investments it needs to strengthen, modernize, train and qualify it and to ensure all that is required to develop its technology so that it will not become scrap metal.

I will not forget to repeat the issue of subsidies that we are all aware of. As long as I am holding my post, I will not agree to reduce subsidies. Subsidies are a social process, justice and socialism aimed at the welfare of the Egyptian people. We will not deny this. All the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will not be taken into account. [applause] However, my friends, the problem of subsidies is a social one. We have the funds, 2.2 billion pounds and the instructions I have from the president urge me to pay the subsidies. There will be no squeeze in the supply of commodities and prices will not go up. I am committed to this 100 percent. It is not a financial problem but a social one. Who will get this subsidy? Will only those who deserve the subsidy get it? How shall we draw up a method to affirm that this is possible? If we increase the subsidies by 3 billion pounds, as brother 'Izz ad-Din Hilal said, the subsidies will total 5 billion pounds. This is a huge sum and is five times as much as what we spend on the armed forces. We will manage to distribute this subsidy well. We will succeed, God willing, a system has been drafted and it is being carefully studied. I pray to God to grant us success in rightly spending 2 or 3 billion pounds next year in an organized way that is satisfactory to everyone.

Hilal Speech

NC291425 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1737 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Speech delivered by Deputy Prime Minister and Petroleum Minister Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal at the evening session of the National Democratic Party (NDP) Congress held at Cairo University -- live in a linkup with Cairo transmitter]

[Excerpt] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mr President and brother and sister members of the congress: The production sector has fulfilled its promises. Each ministry has carried out its duties in the best manner. This will become evident to you through the statements which each minister will submit to the committee concerned. You have recommended and we have implemented your recommendations. In the few instances where the implementation stumbled for reasons beyond our control, we have made good progress toward a solution and we will continue our attempts to achieve success, God willing.

Mr President and brother and sister members of the congress: I hope you will permit me during the remaining few moments to outline some of the main features of the recent activities.

Regarding the war production sector, it has exerted outstanding efforts to implement your recommendations concerning the heavy and modern weapons industries. This sector has not only met the needs of the armed forces but has also succeeded in exporting part of the war products. In the civilian industries field, this sector has contributed to the solution of many of the delicate industrial problems.

In the field of agriculture and food security, the plant production sector has achieved a great development in 1980. The feddan production of most crops was higher than that of 1980.

The animal wealth sector has continued to grow. The local production of meat, poultry and fish was approximately 780,000 tons in 1980. This is an approximately 30 percent increase over the production in 1979.

The irrigation sector exerted mighty efforts last year to carry out its duties. It implemented several projects which are aimed at developing the water resources and at developing and modernizing the means of irrigation.

Regarding the industry and mineral wealth sector, the value of the public sector's production amounted to approximately 3.56 billion pounds based on local prices. The public sector has committed itself not to increase these prices despite the big increase in the value of the means of production including the increase of wages. The value of this production based on the prices of the equivalent imported goods would amount to 16.35 billion pounds. The value of the public sector's production amounted to 1.845 billion pounds. This sector has also been able to provide 33,000 opportunities for work in the fiscal year 1980/81.

As I explained to you last year, the transport and communications sector has been backward for many years. Therefore, it was essential to prepare revolutionary plans to promote this sector as soon as possible. The importance of these plans is reflected in the size of investments allocated for this sector in the year 1981/82 amounting to approximately 490 million pounds. These allocations will be translated into projects and services, the fruits of which you will see shortly, God willing.

Mr President and brothers and sister members of the congress: Permit me to take a pause when dealing with a question which has become most sensitive in most states. It is the question of energy. The glorious October war takes the first credit in unveiling the real value of the petroleum prices which jumped from less than \$2 to \$40 per barrel. Egypt realized the seriousness of the issue at the appropriate time. It formed the Higher Council for Energy which was charged with the responsibility of preparing a national plan for energy to determine the needs and the best way to meet them.

We have started moving in several directions to avoid the situation which many states have faced. In one of these directions, we prepared the policies necessary for diversifying the sources of energy used in generating electricity whereby the nuclear energy would represent 40 percent of these sources by the year 2000. Coal, whether imported or locally produced, would represent approximately 12 percent of these sources. It is worthwhile mentioning that generating electricity through the use of the nuclear energy will save approximately half the cost of using petroleum and the use of coal will save one third of this cost.

RADIO CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS ABU GHAZALAH

NC292022 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Sep 81

[From the "Free Opinion" program: Siham al-Buluq interview with Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah on 29 September in Cairo--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Defense Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, as we review the National Democratic Party's achievements while the second congress is in session, could you tell us about the achievements of the armed forces since the first congress.

[Answer] Of course, in our planning for the development of the armed forces we began by substituting Western arms for much of the arms from the East. In the military parade you will see U.S.-made M60-A3 tanks, Chinook planes and many other items from the West, including from the United States, France and Britain. Of local products we will see Swingfire antitank missiles and many many others. We have been very successful in our diversification of the sources of arms. At present, we have almost reached the point of being able to replace about 50 percent of the Eastern equipment.

[Question] Complete replacement?

[Answer] Yes, training, armaments and everything - in other words, ready for combat. When we say replacement, we mean that the equipment has been imported, that the training on it has been completed, that it has been absorbed into units and formations, firing exercises carried out and everything else completed. Furthermore, regarding Eastern equipment, in this period we have also succeeded in solving all spare parts problems. This equipment is still in a high standard of combat capability, and we use it. I believe that in the air display attended by the president missiles more than 25 years old were still in use.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, the armed forces are also making a contribution to the civilian sector in the service of development, reconstruction and food security.

[Answer] Yes, in our plan for the armed forces, God willing, by the end or even the middle of 1982, the armed forces will be completely self-sufficient in many food sectors. For example, look at our meat supply, we have 16 cattle farms, 9 of them already operating. On 1 June 1982 our meat production will reach about 7,500 tons. The armed forces will not need more than 6,000 tons. We will sell 1,500 tons to the volunteers and officers in the Public Services Department we recently set up to serve the officers.

[Question] This is in the service of the armed forces and also in the civilian sectors?

[Answer] I mean that we will produce an additional 1,500 tons. Of course, the 6,500 tons or the 6,000 tons of the armed forces will be from the civilian sector [of the armed forces] and will thus be available to the people. We have four egg farms. They will produce 64 million eggs. Their production will begin on 1 November 1981. The armed forces consume about 35 million eggs. This leaves a surplus of about 30 million eggs which will be an additional supply for officers, noncommissioned officers and volunteers. We will sell them at a very reasonable price, not be more than 42 mils per egg, God willing.

'ALI DISCUSSES AS-SADAT'S FORTHCOMING ASIAN TOUR

NC292208 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2136 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) -- In a statement to be published in tomorrow's edition of AL-AHRAM, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that during his visits to Japan and Asia President Anwar as-Sadat will raise the Middle East problem, economic relations between Japan and Egypt and the problem of Kampuchea and of maintaining its UN seat. AL-AHRAM says it has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat will also visit the DPRK during his Asian tour, which will begin early in November.

REPORTAGE ON WAR WITH IRAN: 29-30 SEPTEMBER

Communique No 476

JN291631 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) -- In their military activities during the past 24 hours, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 166 racist Persians and destroyed various war materiel. Communique No 476, issued this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, said that the forward Iraqi forces violently pounded enemy concentrations in the Abadan area, killing 139 and destroying 13 tanks, 5 armored personnel carriers, 10 vehicles, 6 guns and 6 armored cars. The communique put the total known enemy losses at 166 killed and 16 tanks, 5 armored personnel carriers, 13 vehicles, 7 guns, 7 stockpiles of hardware, 6 armored cars, 5 observation posts and 2 excavators.

The text of the communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued their activities last night and today, with the following outcome:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Using their various types of weapons, our forward units violently pounded enemy concentrations in the Abadan area, killing 139 and destroying 13 tanks, 5 armored personnel carriers, 10 vehicles carrying guards of charlatan Khomeyni, 6 guns, 2 excavators, 6 armored cars, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts.
- B. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our forward units in the Dezful area. Our units pounded it, killing 19 and destroying 1 tank, 1 vehicle loaded with hardware, 1 gun and 1 observation post.
- C. Eight killed and one vehicle and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area. Our forces captured a seviceable Chieftain tank left behind by the enemy in the no man's land.
- D. One tank destroyed in the shush area.
- E. One vehicle destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
- F. Our planes today attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct hits. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 166 killed and 16 tanks, 5 armored personnel carriers, 13 vehicles, 7 guns, 2 excavators, 7 stockpiles of hardware, 5 observation posts and 6 armor cars destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: 19 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: Three tanks, 19 personnel carriers, 6 vehicles, 2 guns and 1 excavator damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 September 1981

Military Spokesman On Progress

JN301019 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman on losses stated today that the losses sustained by the Iranian forces in the Abadan battles on Saturday and Sunday were unusually high and not at all commensurate with the enemy's battle objective. In a statement to INA, he said that, in this 2-day battle, the enemy lost well over 2,700 dead. Moreover, a large number were wounded, many were taken prisoner and a large quantity of arms and material was destroyed.

He added: The Iraqi forces mowed down the human hordes thrown in by the enemy from the beginning of the battle until the order was issued to them to move west of the Karun River. He described the battle as honorable and a source of pride, adding that it will not be the last.

The spokesman said: Our way of fighting the war is to not retain land that is not worth the price we would have to pay to keep it. Our objective has been and always will be the destruction of the enemy's forces, wherever they might be, to compel this enemy to admit the fait accomplie, to return to logic and justice, recognize our country's legitimate rights and respect the Arab people everywhere.

He added that the courageous Karun River battle waged by the Iraqi forces was one of several similar battles waged by these forces over the past year. He asserted that, in addition to the losses announced in the communiqués issued by the Armed Forces General Command, the enemy lost 31 tanks, 11 armored personnel carriers, 19 vehicles, 3 helicopters and 12 guns.

ARAB FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF AHVAZ FORMED

JN261510 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 26 Sep (INA) -- A preparatory committee of revolutionaries from the Arabs in Ahvaz (Arabistan) has approved the formation of a front called the Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz to lead political and organizational action and continue the armed struggle for the total liberation of usurped Ahvaz.

In a statement issued here today on the occasion of the start of its activity, the front pledged to the sons of the Arab nation and the Ahvaz masses to struggle to end the racist and sectarian Persian occupation, domination and colonialism.

The statement announced that 11 Ahvaz strugglers will henceforth lead the Arab front for the liberation of Ahvaz. These are: Secretary General Sayyid Hadi Sayyid 'Adnan al-Musawi; Assistant Secretary General Fakhir Majid az-Zarkani; Secretary Mahmud Husayn Masari; and command members ibn ad-Dawark al-Ka'bi, Hajib Rafrat al-Faysali, ibn ash-Sharhani at-Tarafi, ibn as-Sari, ibn as-Silawi, Saddam Hamid as-Sahr az-Zuwaydani, Mansur Dahi and Shuja' 'Ali az-Zamil.

The statement of the Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz asserted that the stand of the kinfolk in Iraq, whose pure blood was shed for the liberation of this part of the Arab homeland, will always be remembered by the Arab people in Ahvaz. The sons of this soil will always remember Iraq's new Arab al-Qadisiyah and the men and funds it offered for our people's freedom and the honor of their affiliation to the Arab homeland and nation.

The statement added that the command of the Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz will not spare any effort or stint any sacrifice for the achievement of the Arab Nation's legitimate aspirations for freedom and peace.

CSSR MINISTER SABOLCIK DEPARTS BAGHDAD

JN261146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep (INA)--Michal Sabolcik, CSSR minister-chairman of the federal price office, and his delegation left Baghdad for home today at the end of a 6-day visit to Iraq.

Sabolcik expressed satisfaction with his talks with Iraqi officials. He described them as successful and said they had dealt with economic and trade cooperation and will help to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI MEETS WITH HAIG

JN251729 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1718 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (INA) -- This morning, Baghdad time, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met at the UN building with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the future U.S. stand on the Arab-Zionist conflict and the general U.S. policy in the Middle East. Dr Hammadi explained Iraq's stand on the war with Iran as well as Iraq's tenacious position toward the Arab-Zionist conflict which is based on Arab resolutions.

Dr Hammadi and Mr Haig discussed the military aid given by the Zionist enemy to Iran in the form of U.S.-made equipment, thus rendering U.S. neutrality in this war unrealistic. Dr Hammadi told his U.S. counterpart that Iraq is convinced that the United States cannot ignore this Israeli-Iranian cooperation.

Dr Hammadi stressed the need to implement the UN Security Council's resolutions that pertain to the imposition of international controls on Israeli nuclear installations.

The meeting was attended by Iraq's UN permanent representative Salah 'Umar al-'Ali and Dr Riyadh al-Qaysi, director of the Foreign Ministry Legal Department.

HAMMADI CALLS ON U.S. TO ADOPT NEUTRAL STAND

JN271318 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (INA) -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has said that it is unrealistic to assume that the United States can establish good relations with Arab countries while it continues its unlimited support for Israel.

In a lecture to the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations in New York, Dr Hammadi said that the next stage in the Arab region will be very critical and that the crisis may take place in either a deliberate or spontaneous manner depending on Israel's intentions to annex the occupied Arab territories, liquidate the Palestinian people's resistance and impose hegemony over the region. He added that these intentions are now very well known and that there are no longer any excuses for postponing a just settlement.

Dr Hammadi said the Palestinian cause is a major obstacle to establishing fruitful relations between the Arab countries and the United States. He added that the opportunity for the establishment of a just and lasting solution still exists if the United States decides to act in accordance with the American people's longterm interests.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that any plan for a just and lasting solution worth studying must take into consideration the Palestinian people's national rights to their homeland, Palestine.

Dr Hammadi called on the United States to adopt a neutral stand in practice and not just in words on the war raging between Iraq and Iran. He said that Israel is providing Iran U.S.-made weapons, spare parts, ammunition and military hardware through a third party. He said that it is impossible to imagine this happening without the approval or knowledge of a superpower like the United States. Dr Hammadi said stability in the Arab Gulf region can be achieved when Iran gives up its old policy of imposing hegemony over the region, remains within its borders and recognizes Iraq's full rights to the Shatt al-'Arab, Iraq's only waterway in the Gulf. He added that any settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian war must contain an explicit reference to safeguarding free navigation in the Arab Gulf and to protecting peace and security therein.

Dr Hammadi then reviewed the stages of the Iraqi-Iranian crisis, its causes and the aggressive and expansionist tendencies of the Iranian rulers since the shah until now.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SAUDI 2D DEPUTY PREMIER

JN251212 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1158 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Sep (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn received here at noon today Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guard. Relations between the two fraternal countries and latest developments in the Arab region were reviewed.

The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister; Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Tariq Hammad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary and acting head of the president's office; Barzen Ibrahim at-Tikriti, chief of general intelligence; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Abdallah al-Muhsin at-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard; and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guard, arrived here earlier today.

Further Talks

JN252028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Sep (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn and His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy premier and commander of the Saudi National Guard, held a closed meeting in Baghdad tonight. Talks during this meeting centered on brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries.

ANTI-IRAQ RADIO ON REVOLUTION'S 'NEW STAGE'

JN251125 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Political commentary: "A New and Progressive Stage in the Activities of Kurdistan's Revolutionary Army"]

[Text] The operations and sacrifices of Kurdistan's valiant peshmerga this month prove that the national and progressive 26 May revolution has entered a new progressive stage of struggle, leaving behind it the previous stage's distinctive methods and characteristics.

Such a change and development is both qualitatively and quantitatively clear and compel both friend and foe to reconsider and reassess the Kurdish liberation movement and act accordingly.

It is necessary for all quarters of the Democratic National Front [DNF] in Iraq to struggle to make a success of this new stage and measure up to the level of events.

This month's experiment has proved to all parties concerned that Kurdistan's revolutionary army has sufficient abilities and capabilities and the potential to adapt itself to use various methods at the appropriate time and place. This experiment has also proved that this army can quickly prepare for attack and defense and change plans in a short time while sustaining the least possible losses and achieving the goals set for every step.

In other words, we can say that neither side [words indistinct] affected the other even after large numbers of loyal Kurdish youth joined the ranks of Kurdistan's Revolutionary Army. On the contrary, the recent events constituted a new melting pot which absorbed these brothers and molded their will making them adaptable and ready to participate in [word indistinct] the new stage of the revolution alongside their brothers in the ranks of Kurdistan's Revolutionary Army.

Furthermore, new developments in Kurdistan, Iraq and the Middle East in general impose an important and sensitive duty on the revolutionaries of Kurdistan and Iraq: To work and move with great awareness and precision, particularly since the enemy is heading toward defeat and fragmentation and, consequently, inevitable death.

This is why we see this enemy and its old and new agents using the most barbaric and criminal methods against the forces of the DNF in Iraq and other quarters of the Iraqi opposition.

We are fully confident that if the other quarters of the Iraqi opposition officially unite with the DNF in Iraq and regularly and precisely carry out all the joint revolutionary operations alongside us, the fascist regime's days will be numbered as it will be crushed by the popular Iraqi opposition.

There is no doubt that the blessed goal cannot be achieved without continuous efforts by all the Iraqi and Kurdish national and progressive parties, organizations and forces.

Until we make our current revolution and revolution of all the Iraqi masses as dear comrade struggler Mas'ud Barzani said, we call on the members and supporters of our party, Kurdistan's Revolutionary Party and all loyal people to conquer vanity and struggle with absolute awareness and revolutionary precision in order to make a success of this new stage in the life of our blessed revolution.

Forward under the banner of our vanguard party -- the Democratic Party of Kurdistan -- and the banner of the DNF in Iraq. Victory to the revolution.

RADIO REVEALS DEFENSE MINISTER'S CABLE

JN282012 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Call from the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan [DPK] to all the nationalist, progressive and religious Iraqi, Kurdish, Arab international parties, fronts and organizations. We have reported earlier on a joint attack launched by the mercenaries of Jalal Talabani, Abdul Rahman Qassemlu, (Supay Rizkari) and (Komolah Iran) supported by Iraqi MIGS, helicopters, special forces and artillery, on the joint forces of the DPK, the Socialist Party of Kurdistan and (PATU) party in the area of Barzinjah in the As-Sulaymaniyah governorate.

The following cable from the Iraqi minister of defense came just to clearly prove that all these cliques are agents to the fascist Iraqi regime and are continuing the racist scheme of eliminating the Kurdish Liberation Movement as well as the Iraqi progressive, nationalist and religious movements opposing to the Tikritist regime:

Revolutionary and very confidential. Number 717. Date: 14 September 1981. To all sectors in the northern region, particularly the third brigade in Sayyid Sadiq, subject: Material and moral assistance to the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] led by Jalal Talabani in order to eliminate the group of the [DPK] provisional leadership. I request that all assistance shall be extended to the Jalalists as soon as possible. Anyone who fails to do so will be subjected to strict trial.

[Signed] the minister of defense

HUNGARIAN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN282039 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Sep (INA) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress arrived here tonight to attend the Baghdad international fair, which opens next Thursday. The Hungarian minister said that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on means to expand trade cooperation between the two countries.

Hammadi, Visiting Ministers

JN282130 Baghdad in Arabic 2050 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 28 Sep (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Liorca. The talks centered on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. The two ministers also discussed the Arab-Zionist conflict and Spain's attitude toward the Arab-European dialogue and the European step concerning the current Arab situation following Spain's accession to the European group.

Dr Hammadi also met with his Hungarian counterpart Frigyes Puja and discussed with him relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Dr Hammadi explained the dimensions of the Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June, the general situation in the Arab gulf area, the arms cooperation between the Zionist entity and Iranian regime and the situation in Poland.

BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN292018 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) -- A British trade delegation led by (Williams), Trade Ministry under secretary, arrived in Baghdad this evening. The British official is expected to head his country's delegation to the meetings of the Iraqi-British Joint Committee, which is scheduled to begin tomorrow.

PRINCE HASAN MEETS HAIG, GROMYKO 29 SEP

JN291838 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan met in New York this afternoon with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. More details in the following dispatch which we received a short while ago from our correspondent Ibrahim Shahzalah:

[Begin recording] The Middle East issue and Jordanian-U.S. relations were the focus of talks held in New York today at 1600 Amman local time between His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Prince Hasan told the U.S. secretary that the U.S. stand on Israel and its continued support has encouraged and will continue to encourage Israel to expand its aggression in the region. His highness stressed that peace in the region will continue to be unattained unless Israel withdraws completely from all the occupied Arab territories and recognizes the Palestinian people's right to determine their future in their homeland.

His highness then met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. They discussed bilateral relations as well as the Soviet call for holding an international conference to discuss the Middle East issue with the participation of all parties concerned.

The two meetings were attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and Jordan's UN delegate Dr Hazim Nusaybah.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan will meet here this evening with the Arab foreign ministers participating in the UN General Assembly session as well as with the Arab delegates to the United Nations. Ibrahim Shahzadah, Jordanian Television, New York. [end recording]

NOVOSTI PRESS OFFICIALS VISIT PRESS ASSOCIATION

JN290916 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Amman 28 Sep (PETRA) -- The deputy director general of Soviet NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, Dr Karen Khachaturov, accompanied by the director of NOVOSTI's regional office in Beirut, Mr Aleksandr Smirnov, today visited the Jordan Press Association, where they met with the association's president, Mr Mahmud al-Kayid, and several association members and Jordanian journalists.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed relations between the Jordanian press and Soviet associations. They also exchanged views on current Arab and international conditions.

The meeting was attended by Mr Konstantin Maksimov, the press attache at the Soviet Embassy in Amman and NOVOSTI's Amman director.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS -- AR-RA'Y has learned that the Cabinet has appointed Muhyi ad-Din al-Husayni ambassador to Morocco, Majid al-Haj Hasan to Pakistan, Nabih an-Nimr to Tunisia and Dr Khalid 'Ubaydat to Qatar. [Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Sep 81 p 1 JN]

AL-BA'TH COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND, THATCHER

JN291113 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep (SANA)--In today's editorial, AL-BA'TH comments on the two recent visits by French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher to some Arab Gulf countries. The paper says that both Mitterrand and Thatcher concluded their visits with long statements which, generally, dealt with the Middle East issue and made direct or indirect reference to what used to be called the European initiative and Israel's right to live within "secure boundaries."

The paper adds: If we are to discuss the ideas that dealt one way or another with the European initiative concerning the Middle East issue, then we must quickly dismiss the question of "secure boundaries" for the following reasons: First, it is an imaginary issue which is rejected by the Arabs; second, it is contrary to the facts; third, Zionist existence in Palestine is primarily alien and established on the basis of usurping the Palestinian Arab people's right to their land and to a respectable life. It was also based on gradual expansion and reflected imperialism's short and long term ambitions. Therefore, where is the question of "secure boundaries" in the face of this U.S.-Zionist greed and the strategic alliance between the two sides? AL-BA'TH stresses that the hostile move taken by the Reagan-Begin duet to provide military backing for the Camp David conspiracy has left no room for thought or discussion of any "initiatives." In such a situation, the only option left is an initiative that will not allow for moderation or go along with the Camp David process; namely, an initiative which calls for torpedoing the new strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv and, consequently, doing away with the Camp David documents and their concomitants.

Concluding, the paper says: This is an initiative of confrontation, which depends on the common Arab struggle and the common Arab decision and is based on strengthening steadfastness and confrontation against the great conspiracy. The initiative needed is one that protects all Arab existence, an initiative of confrontation which is fortified by the strength of the Arab masses, which aspire to the liberation of all Arab soil.

KHADDAM DISCUSSES CURRENT PROBLEMS IN LEBANON

PM291207 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Khaddam Tells AS-SAFIR: 'Freezing or Moving Followup Committee Is a Lebanese Decision'"]

[Excerpts] Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stressed that it is the Lebanese Government that is responsible for the slowness or speed in implementing the followup committee decisions.

In a statement to AS-SAFIR when he stopped in Beirut yesterday, the minister said: "Those who raise obstacles to joint Arab action are putting themselves on the road to suicide, and those who dream of internationalization are like people who dream of traveling to the planet Venus." Asked about the reasons for freezing the followup committee's activity recently, Khaddam said: I have no detailed information on this subject. This committee, however, moves fast or slowly in accordance with the wishes of the Lebanese Government. If there is any inactivity it is because the committee is not being prompted by the Lebanese Government, and if there is activity it is because the government has prompted it. We are a member of this committee just like other members and do all that we can to implement the decisions adopted within the framework of our responsibility in the committee. Asked about the saboteurs who plant explosives in different parts of Lebanon and how this danger can be faced, he said: The various security organs must coordinate among themselves, and joint action must be taken to confront the wave of bombings in Lebanon by Israel and its agents in the country.

SHAMIR MEETS POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK

TA282007 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met, less than an hour ago, with Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek in New York for a talk. The meeting was held in the Polish consulate general in New York. Our correspondent in the United States reports that both sides explained their positions, but there has been no report of any breakthrough.

Members of the Israeli entourage, which included the foreign minister, our ambassador to the United Nations and the director of the foreign minister's office, described the meeting as pleasant and relaxed.

LIBERIAN MINISTER CITED ON RENEWING RELATIONS

AB291056 Paris AFP in English 0749 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Jerusalem 29 Sep (AFP) -- Liberia sees no further obstacle to renewing diplomatic relations with Israel, Israeli radio reported today.

The radio quoted a statement by Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews in which he expressed satisfaction over the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement.

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON PEACE TREATY, AUTONOMY

TA291036 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 29 Sep 81

[MK Moshe Dayan interviewed by Razi Barqay on the occasion of the Jewish New Year; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Dayan, Israel will complete the pullback from the Sinai in April 1982. Many Israeli citizens are doubtful about the quality of the peace treaty with Egypt. There are those who ask themselves whether the entire affair was truly worthwhile. I want to ask you: Was it worthwhile?

[Answer] Not only was it worthwhile, I also think that this is one of the first-rate, and perhaps the sole, achievement currently possessed by the State of Israel in this context of what is called today a pact or pacts with superpowers and peace treaties with Arab countries. Of course -- I raise my voice here to stress this point -- it would have been better had this agreement enabled us to leave the Jewish settlements in the Rafah approaches, Yamit and Sharm Ash-Shaykh. We tried to do it, we wanted it and it would have been preferable. However, it did not come through, the prime minister presented the real facts to the Knesset.

Well, I want to say that in my opinion this is an incomparable achievement for Israel in its main battlefront. Moreover, this is not merely a peace treaty with an Arab state -- we have nothing else that can be compared to it or is similar to it -- nor a recognition by an Arab state of the very existence of the State of Israel and its right to exist here with equal rights and so on.

This is an alliance also merging and incorporating the United States -- a memorandum of understanding to this effect was signed between us and the Americans which further adds teeth and flesh to this treaty -- and including far-reaching U.S. commitments regarding their role in maintaining security on this border, in seeing to the fulfillment of the peace treaty. To date, I have not heard of a similar alliance. And speaking of alliances, this is definitely an alliance between ourselves, the United States and Egypt.

We only have to set two reservations for ourselves on this issue: There is a difference between the main factor, namely the peace treaty, which I believe Egypt will fulfill even if As-Sadat is replaced by somebody else and other moods prevail in Egypt. The peace treaty will be in effect and the United States will see to it. The peace treaty is solid and the Egyptians will not return to a state of war with Israel. However, at this point I want to draw the attention of the Israeli public to the following: All this certainly holds true so long as we do not set out on a real and unilateral attack on an Arab country. If Israel one day decides to occupy Amman or Damascus, Egypt may say: The peace treaty with you does not provide for the possibility that we should not come to the aid of that country.

[Question] Will this peace treaty prevail even if no progress is made on the autonomy issue, even if the Palestinian question is not solved?

[Answer] Yes, certainly. Nevertheless, I want to add a second remark I wanted to note earlier regarding the complex issue of normalization. The peace treaty includes a long list of subjects that must be agreed upon between Israel and Egypt -- cultural, economic, aviation and tourism agreements and so forth. Perhaps nothing will come of these agreements. Perhaps. However, this will not affect the main thing, the peace treaty, in the least. The question of autonomy arose during the debates at Camp David. The authorized agreement reached then -- at the time the term linkage was used -- was that there is no legal linkage but there is a political linkage. Of course, so long as we do not stand up to our proposals, promises and commitments regarding autonomy, the atmosphere between us and Egypt will be fouled. However, they will not be able to make this an excuse or motive for not fulfilling the peace treaty. This treaty stands on its own two feet even if the issue of autonomy does not conclude in anything.

[Question] When you say so long as we do not fulfill our commitments -- is Israel fulfilling its commitments on autonomy in practice?

[Answer] Formally speaking, the prime minister may say that since the Palestinian Arabs are not fulfilling certain clauses they should have fulfilled -- such as holding elections -- he is not obliged to anything and he is unable to promote the issue of autonomy. However, I believe that, substantially speaking from a rather less than formal point of view, the very notion raised by the prime minister to award self-rule to the Arabs, to cancel the regime of Israeli administration and to transfer the civilian powers of the Israeli Military Government to the Arabs so that they can run their own civilian affairs by themselves -- in my opinion, this should not depend on the fact that they are not fulfilling [their share in the agreement], and thus we have an excuse to tell them, consequently, that we are not handing over these powers to you. In my opinion, this should not be done. Ways should be sought -- and I believe ways exist -- to hand over to the Arabs the running of their own affairs.

[Question] Mr Dayan, that is exactly what Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has been doing recently.

[Answer] As far as I can tell from reading the newspapers, that is not what the defense minister has been doing.

Incidentally, I want to repeat: When I say that the running of their own affairs should be handed over, I am talking about their civilian affairs. I am not speaking about the general security service or that they should have a say about the IDF. However, Arik's proposals to the Cabinet were about a different distribution of duties within the Israeli administration -- not between ourselves and the Arabs, but among ourselves. As far as I can see, he said his proposal states that the army would deal with the military aspect of the Military Government while the civilian sphere of education, health and so forth would be handled by Israeli civilians, subordinate to the Israeli administration -- not necessarily to the Military Government, but to the Israeli Government. That is to say, a different distribution of duties within the Israeli Government rather than handing over these duties from the Israeli Government to the Arabs for them to run.

[Question] So, your assessment is that this state of affairs does not harbor any chance of advancing the negotiations on autonomy?

[Answer] I believe that since both the Egyptians and the Americans do not want any delays in the Israeli withdrawal in April 1982, they will not insist that progress, agreement and materialization should occur on the issue of autonomy. I believe that the autonomy talks between ourselves and the Egyptians will end with the Egyptians being able to say: We have done the best we could! From now on you, Palestinians, do whatever you can and we will help you. The Egyptians will devote themselves to Egyptian-Israeli affairs, to receiving the land back from Israel.

I also want to stress this point: The issue of the pullback and the day of the withdrawal are very important to us. We are all hooked on this issue. No less, but even more, important is it to envision and work on the situation that will emerge after the withdrawal, not normalized relations but military relations between Israel and Egypt after the area's evacuation. We must look at the way things will look on both sides of the international border, on the western part of the Sinai Desert. What will happen the next day. We should devote a great deal of attention to this point.

[Question] Mr Dayan, in the Palestinian context the idea has again emerged recently that Jordan is actually the Palestinian state. The question is, do you share this view that Husayn's deposal and replacement by another regime would serve an Israeli interest?

[Answer] I share the view that the Palestinian Arabs who so desire, regard Jordan as their homeland and home. Currently, about half or maybe most of Jordan's citizens are Palestinian Arabs. They are members of Parliament, ministers and prime ministers, I welcome this and I hope that Jordan will absorb the refugees currently residing in Lebanon and other places and that they will settle permanently in Jordan and see it as their home. I do not share the view that we should in any way whatsoever provoke a coup d'etat in Jordan to replace the monarchial regime and King Husayn with a Palestinian government, and instead of being called the Jordanian Hashemite government it would be called a Palestinian state. I do not indulge in this kind of talk. It is an understatement to say that I do not think this kind of talk is beneficial.

[Question] Moshe Dayan, I thank you very much.

RABIN COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF BEGIN'S U.S. VISIT

TA281835 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Sep 81 p 5 Holiday Supplement

[Yitzhaq Rabin commentary: "The Lessons of the Visit"]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin returned from a visit to President Reagan in Washington a few days ago. The completion of the visit and the decisions reached enable an assessment to be made: The visit produced vast achievements in the short run but its results also harbor grave dangers for the State of Israel in the long run.

As everybody knows, the Reagan administration's approach to U.S. foreign policy is guided by its desire to show a firm stance toward the Soviet Union. It will also be true to say that previous U.S. administrations aspired to curb Soviet expansionism throughout the world. However, what characterizes the current administration is the desire to adopt a firmer policy toward Moscow than in the past.

Along with anti-Soviet policy, the U.S. Administration's policy toward the Middle East is characterized by total dependence, both from the security aspect and from the economic and political points of view, on Saudi Arabia. This does not mean that the United States neglects the other countries. On the contrary, it strengthens the other pro-Western countries such as Egypt, Israel and perhaps even Jordan. However, the bulk of its effort, rather most of it, is directed toward Riyadh.

On his first official visit to the new administration, Mr Begin arrived exactly at the time when the new U.S. policy is being put to the test, that same policy that focuses on Saudi Arabia. The reference is to the oft-mentioned AWACS deal. From the U.S. point of view, whatever happened during Begin's visit, was subordinated to this aim.

Mr Begin is entitled to be satisfied over the results of the visit. First and foremost, the rancors of the past were removed. The U.S. Administration made vast efforts not to raise the issues of the destruction of the Iraqi reactor, the bombing in Beirut and other activities that caused bitterness in the White House and other ruling institutions in Washington. All this created bitter rancor. Mr Begin was awarded a warm and hearty welcome and the administration even saw to it that he was appropriately covered by the media.

A second reason for Mr Begin's satisfaction: From the moment he entered the White House, President Reagan regarded (and continues to do so) the Camp David accords as some kind of bastard he has no choice but to live with. Thus, the lack of interest and the absence of any U.S. pressure on Israel on the Palestinian issue, namely, the autonomy talks -- at least, for the time being. This behavior of the United States gives Mr Begin freedom to maneuver in the autonomy talks. The third reason stems from the interest with which the Americans listened to Israel's proposals regarding strategic cooperation. The Americans at least gave the impression that a new era had opened in relations between the two countries, where Israel may play an important role from the point of view of overall U.S. interests in the Middle East.

In light of these developments, the Americans expected Israel's opposition to the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia to be a mere show. Perhaps they believed that the achievements they scored for Mr Begin would enable them to reach their main goal, which is Senate approval of the deal.

In the long run, all these facts pose a grave threat to the State of Israel. What are these threats? The main danger to Israel stems from U.S. policy, which focuses on Saudi Arabia as being the center of its Middle East policy. If Saudi Arabia persists in being the cornerstone of this policy, the weight carried by the Camp David accords in our relationship will gradually decrease. It is certainly possible that under President Reagan, there may even be a deviation from the Camp David accords because of the influence of Saudi Arabia which, as is known, is opposed to the current peace treaty with Egypt.

If this indeed is the turn things will take then, after the Israeli pullback from the Sinai, President as-Sadat will find himself in a most difficult situation. I have heard from authoritative U.S. personalities that the Egyptian president emerged very concerned from the meeting with the U.S. President. He had very good reasons for this, because of the change in U.S. policy toward Egypt and the clear preference of Saudi Arabia over it as well as the lack of interest on the part of the U.S. Administration toward the continued realization of the Camp David accords. As-Sadat and Egypt might in such a case find themselves in a new situation when it turns out that all his achievements are merely confined to the Israeli-Egyptian sphere.

In such a situation, in such a difficult reality, the United States will follow in Saudi Arabia's steps in its demands from Israel. This will be done for the sake of U.S. strategic interests which are centered, of course, on Saudi Arabia. Then, in addition, Israel's willingness to cooperate with the United States in issues beyond the very defense of Israel itself will expose us to the threats of the Soviet Union and its partners in the Middle East. These threats will be more serious than today. Moreover, for the sake of these very same U.S. strategic needs, Israel will be urged to make concessions beyond those stipulated in the Camp David accords.

The successful approval of the AWACS deal is largely dependent on the U.S. move regarding Saudi Arabia as the central state in the Reagan administration's policy.

Hence, it emerges that the State of Israel must do its best to foil the deal hoping that if it does not go through the new turn taken by U.S. policy will also fail. Then the United States will revert to a more balanced policy in the Middle East, a policy of striving to solve the Israeli-Arab conflict on the basis of the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Egypt. This will occur while the United States strengthens its other friends in the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan, while firmly urging them to change their policy toward the Camp David accords and to cooperate with the United States, Egypt and Israel with the aim of finding a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

PERES RETURNS FROM MEETINGS WITH MITTERRAND

7 Point Policy

TA261936 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Report by Paris-based correspondent Yo'av Tocker -- videotaped]

[Excerpt] Upon emerging from the meeting with President Mitterrand, Peres cited -- with the president's consent and knowledge -- seven principles of the new French policy: First, appreciation for the Camp David accords; secondly, France does not support the European initiative; thirdly, the partitioning of Jerusalem is not mentioned, only an arrangement for the holy sites is in question; fourthly, relations with Israel should be normal and in the open.

[Peres] Fifthly, the way he [Mitterrand] sees it is that it is necessary to guarantee Israel's security, as well as the means necessary to maintain it; then, sixthly, one should notice the fact that he did not mention conquered territories but rather spoke of territories under Israeli administration; seventhly, and this is an interesting point; even though he said that one should not rule out the possibility of the establishment of a Palestinian state, he nevertheless does not reject the Jordanian-Palestinian solution. He does not reject any solution, or rule out solutions that are unacceptable to us.

[Question] Do you believe that growing closeness between France and, of all countries in the Arab world at this stage, Saudi Arabia is -- relatively speaking, as far as we are concerned -- positive?

[Answer] I think there is an affinity between Saudi Arabia and France. What is interesting is that France will also try to play a positive role regarding Israel in these negotiations.

Meeting With Mitterrand

TA251850 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand today held a meeting with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, who is visiting Paris. Peres was invited to the Elysee along with the leaders of other Socialist parties for a festive dinner. After dinner Peres remained for a personal conversation with the French President. Our correspondent in Paris, Yo'av Tocker, has learned that Mitterrand wanted to hear an Israeli opinion on the Saudi peace initiative presented some 2 months ago by Prince Fahd. Mitterrand praised the Saudi plan and repeated France's support for the partial arrangements in the Middle East and emphasized that he does not support the repartitioning of Jerusalem. This is the French President's first meeting with a high-ranking Israeli personality since he assumed the presidency. Francois Mitterrand departs tomorrow on his first tour of the Middle East. He will visit Israel early next year.

Peres Returns, Makes Statement

TA282032 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres returned today from a meeting of the heads of the Socialist International in France, where he met French President Francois Mitterrand. In MK Peres' view, it was no coincidence that the leaders of France found encouragement in the publication of the Saudi Arabian plan. The French, Peres said, do not accept all the clauses of the Saudi Arabian plan, but they regard the very fact of its publication as a step forward. MK Peres also referred to interviews that Prime Minister Menahem Begin granted on the eve of the holiday. Our correspondent Menashe Raz met MK Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport.

[Begin videotape] [Question] Mr Peres, during your visit to France, was your feeling that there is a change in the French orientation toward Israel strengthened?

[Answer] Definitely, yes. I found a new spirit in everything involving Israel and I found that that spirit not only exists in France itself, Frenchmen want to turn it into a sort of French policy. I felt a great deal of warmth, great friendship and I found many friends and a great extent of friendship, almost as in the good days.

[Question] The good links President Mitterrand is creating with Saudi Arabia can also be helpful to the State of Israel, this is what many people have heard continually how this is being expressed from the Saudi Arabians' point of view. In your meeting with Mitterrand, did you also try to propose any Israeli program? How does this influence Israel and what is Israel's role, as regards Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] My claim was that the Europeans played a very important role in breaking the ground for peace with Egypt. I know many European statesmen touched the hearts of Egypt, the heart of the President of Egypt, in order to come to peace. I tried to explain that, in fact, the basic delay today in the continuation of the peace process is not coming from the Israeli side but, let us say, the Saudi Arabian and Jordanian sides and I believe that France can indeed play a role in breaking the ground for peace.

PERES ON SAUDI PEACE PLAN, FRENCH ROLE

PM290907 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Sep 81 p 14

[Unattributed Report: "Mr Shim'on Peres: Riyadh Is Seeking Peace and Paris Can Play a Constructive Role"]

[Text] Questioned on French television channel 2 on the peace plan put forward by Prince Fahd to settle the Israeli-Arab conflict, Mr Shim'on Peres said he thinks it is an "important element."

The opposition Israeli Labor Party leader, who is taking part in the Socialist International Conference in Paris, stated: "the Saudi plan cannot lead (to peace) because it reflects the Arab positions and desires. But the fact that Saudi Arabia has opted for negotiations is important. The Saudi leaders are seeking peace."

He added: "Peace is necessary to the Israelis and the Arabs....in 10 years we will have nuclear weapons in the Near East which will threaten the Jews, the Arabs and other regions of the world. We do not have much time, we must seek means of solving the conflict peacefully."

According to Mr Peres France could provide a "bridge between Israel and a few Arab countries and play a constructive role for peace in the Near East." "France is, politically speaking, the most important state in Europe in U.S. eyes, owing in particular to the French socialists' stances on East-West relations." He added, explaining that he was "reassured" as regards France's Near East policy.

CHIEF OF STAFF EYTAN RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

TA281700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan returned 1 hour ago from a visit to the United States, during which he held talks with the heads of the U.S. defense establishment. At the airport he stressed to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that he had not discussed the AWACS deal with the Americans. During his visit he studied the process of establishing the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. He also reviewed the U.S. Army training systems and watched closely the production of the modern U.S. tank XM-1.

Lieutenant General Eytan added that he had spoken with the heads of the U.S. defense establishment about issues common to the armed forces of both countries, including joint activities and the development of weapons.

The chief of staff confirmed that, in view of his meeting with Jews in the United States, he will examine the possibility of flying them to Israel for reserves service. In reply to a question by our correspondent, Lieutenant General Eytan emphasized that this referred to Israelis spending time abroad, not to dropouts, as he phrased it.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT ON SHAMIR-GROMYKO MEETING

TA271158 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Sep 81 p 9

[Erol Guiney commentary: "No Practical Rapprochement Even After Shamir-Gromyko Meeting"]

[Text] The Gromyko-Shamir meeting did not lead to any practical rapprochement between Israel and the Soviet Union on any of the crucial issues over which the two countries are in dispute. Nonetheless, the meeting was of no little importance and serves as a kind of reciprocal signal with a view to important developments which may take place between the two countries. The meeting, which was held at Israel's initiative after several years during which Likud foreign ministers had refrained from requesting such meetings, showed that despite the beginnings of its strategic cooperation with the United States, it is not Israel's desire to ignore the existence of the other superpower.

Thus, the Israeli signal to the Soviet Union, as it was expressed in Foreign Minister Shamir's initiative to meet with his Soviet counterpart, hinted that Israel is well aware of the Soviet Union's standing in the Middle East and elsewhere, and that Jerusalem does not intend to try to harm Soviet interests in the region so long as those interests do not imperil Israeli interests.

There is also no doubt that Shamir sought to take advantage of this high-level meeting in order to present to the Soviet foreign minister several of the problems of particular concern to Israel, including: The fall-off in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, the fate of the prisoners of Zion and, of course, the question of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Shamir says he did not get a positive reply to even one of his requests in these areas. To the contrary, the fact that so many of the Jews who have received exit permits to Israel eventually immigrate to the United States is liable, in Gromyko's view, to lead to the imposition of new restrictions on Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. However, the question must be asked: If Gromyko was bent on giving negative replies to all the questions and requests that Shamir was certainly going to raise, what was the point of the Soviet foreign minister's quick agreement to hold the meeting?

There were apparently several reasons for the Soviet agreement. First, they wish to keep open lines of communication to Israel in the event that they in the future will desire to hold contacts between the Soviet Union and Israel. Second, the desire may have been at work to show the Arab states that they do not have the Soviet Union in their pocket.

Third -- and most important of all -- Moscow wished to signal and even warn Israel, on the eve of its new strategic cooperation with the United States, not to be tempted into the kind of cooperation that is directed against the Soviet Union.

Therefore it was not solely for information's sake that Gromyko underscored to Shamir the existence of a "trenchant debate" between the Soviet Union and the Arab states that refuse to recognize Israel's existence. He sought to prove that on this basic point there has been no change in Moscow's position, despite the increasingly tight cooperation between it and the radical elements in the Arab world such as Libya and the PLO.

It may be that this emphasis was also a veiled warning to Israel that its basic stand is liable to change for the worse if Israel goes too far in its strategic cooperation with the United States, to a point that is liable to endanger vital Soviet interests in the region. There can be no doubt that this kind of warning must be taken into account in any future talks with the United States.

BRIEFS

CENSUS FIGURES -- Israel's population on the eve of the Jewish New Year is estimated to number 3,986,000 persons: 3,315,000 Jews and 653,000 non-Jews. This was reported by the Central Bureau of Statistics. During the past decade, the Jewish population increased by approximately 668,000, whereas the non-Jewish population increased by about 206,000. Emigration from Israel during the last 10 years amounted to about 150,000 persons, an average of 15,000 a year. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Sep 81 p 1]

DEFENSE CONTROLLER -- The new controller of Israel's defense establishment is to be Reserve Gen Me'ir Zore'a. He replaces Gen Moshe Vardi who resigned from the post when Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon took office. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 81 TA]

LIBYAAL-QADHDHAFI CONCLUDES EAST EUROPEAN VISIT

LD281752 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The leader today concluded a 1-week cordial official visit to Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia. The popular masses in Sabha this evening welcomed the leader of the revolution with great enthusiasm reiterating the revolutionary slogans which stress revolutionary cohesion and a continuance of the struggle to achieve further great victories and reforms.

AL-QADHDHAFI ACTIVITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

For Tripoli and Belgrade reportage on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Yugoslavia see the Yugoslavia section of the 29 and 30 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ITALIAN FIGHTER INTERCEPTS CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT

LD290822 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0802 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Sep JANA -- An Italian fighter aircraft intercepted a Libyan civilian aircraft of the Libyan Arab Airlines when it was on its way from Zurich to Tripoli on a regular flight yesterday.

Perhaps it was believed that the aircraft was carrying Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi on his return from Belgrade to the Jamahiriyyah and perhaps this was an attempt to implement the American plan to get rid of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

JABIR CONFERS WITH YAR PRESIDENT IN SAN'A'

LD271616 Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] San'a' 27 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, yesterday evening conferred with the Yemen Arab Republic's president, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Brigadier Jabir had arrived in San'a' yesterday morning to participate in celebrations marking the 19th anniversary of the North Yemeni Revolution.

MOROCCOHASSAN: AID TO BE SENT FOR OAU SAHARA REFERENDUM

NC260726 Paris AFP in English 0615 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Rabat, 26 Sep (AFP) -- King Hassan of Morocco has given assurances that all the help needed will be provided by his government to stage a self-determination referendum in Western Sahara in keeping with a decision of the June summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The assurance came in a message to the current OAU chairman, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, which was delivered to him in New York on Thursday by Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta. The text of the message was released here Friday night. The referendum was supposed to restore peace to the region, and Morocco would spare no effort, "within the framework of its sovereignty", to facilitate the holding of the referendum, the message stated. Relevant instructions would be given to the civilian and military authorities with whom the proposed interim OAU administration was supposed to collaborate, the king told Mr Moi, noting that the latter's "sole mission is to ensure the holding of the referendum."

Mr Moi has contacted the United Nations for help in organising the self-determination referendum in the ex-Spanish territory, which the Algerian-backed Polisario Liberation Front has unilaterally proclaimed as already independent. The king's message said the vote should be open not only to people listed in a Spanish census in 1974, but also to all those who "should have been included but were not because they had fled from repression by the administering power".

Regarding the question to be put to the voters, independence or integration with Morocco, King Hassan said the wording on integration should be framed "in terms conformable to Moslem public law". That meant it should "take account of the essential concept of allegiance, whose scope was recognised in 1975 by a consultative opinion of the International Court of Justice at The Hague", the king stressed.

He asked Mr Moi to intervene so that negotiations could be completed with Algeria and Mauritania for a cease-fire in the territory to be respected so that the referendum could take place in a "sincere, impartial and objective manner".

SUDAN

ARAB AMBASSADORS BRIEFED ON LIBYAN 'AGGRESSION'

JN291455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) -- Hashim 'Uthman, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, this morning summoned the Arab ambassadors in Khartoum and briefed them on details of recent developments in the continued blatant Libyan provocations and violations of the sanctity of Sudanese airspace and territory in the Western border region. These violations took the shape of daily air raids by Soviet-made MIGs. Since 10 September the villages of (At-Tinah) 'Aysh Barrah, (Ratqah) and Sirba have been subjected to rocket-fire and bombings, causing losses of life and property. All these villages are located in the north and northwest of Al-Junaynah. The Foreign Ministry under secretary asked the Arab Ambassadors to inform their governments of the facts of the current situation in this region and to underline the seriousness of the escalating provocations by Libyan forces occupying Chad and their practices aimed against the Sudanese people. The under secretary reasserted that so far Sudan has been practicing self-restraint and that it sincerely hopes that it will not find itself forced to adopt the appropriate measures to preserve its security and the safety of its citizens.

NUMAYRI BRIEFS MOI ON LIBYAN 'ENCROACHMENTS'

JN291749 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 29 Sep (SUNA) -- President Numayri has sent a message to Daniel arap Moi, Kenyan president and current OAU chairman, dealing with the situation on the Sudanese-Chadian borders and the Libyan encroachments against Sudan. Sudanese Charge d'affaires in Nairobi (Alor Dinak) conveyed the president's message to the chief of protocol at the Kenyan Foreign Ministry today.

CONGO

PRIME MINISTER GOMA RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TRIP

AB291343 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister and head of the government, Louis Sylvain Goma, returned to Brazzaville yesterday evening after his 7-day official visit to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

GABON

CHADIAN EMISSARY HAS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT BONGO

AB300734 Paris AFP in English 0416 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Libreville, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Doubts about a proposed inter-African peacekeeping force for Chad surfaced here Tuesday when an emissary from Chad transitional government held talks with Gabonese President Omar Bongo, who has himself come out strongly against the formation of such a force.

Mr Bongo was handed a personal message from Chad's interim President Goukouni Oueddei by Youssouf Saleh Abbas, a diplomatic advisor attached to Mr Oueddei's office.

An inter-African force was called for by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in June. It would replace Libyan troops who are still in the country nearly a year after Mr Oueddei called them in to help him put down a rebellion by ex-Defence Minister Hissene Habre.

OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi, the Kenyan President, has made approaches to some half a dozen countries to supply contingents, but nothing has materialized. Similar efforts a couple of years ago to step up a three-country force were only partially successful.

Mr Bongo said at the weekend that Gabon would happily help Chad finance a build-up of its integrated new army, but will not send a single soldier.

The Chad envoy told newsmen yesterday that Mr Bongo's attitude was getting a sympathetic hearing among the Chad leadership, given that the inter-African force was turning out to be so slow in coming into being.

When asked if Chad would accept the inter-African force or would instead agree to accept financial aid to restructure an integrated army, Mr Abbas said Chad intended to count on its own forces. The interim government was making efforts to ensure the country's defence, he added.

He said the situation in eastern Chad along the Sudanese border, where Habre units have been operating in the past month, had become normalised after the Ndjama government notified the United Nations Security Council of the resurgence of rebel activity.

Mr Abbas said the note from Mr Oueddei had contained a warning about the consequences for another country of harbouring the rebels. He reported that a unified high command comprising all the current armed factions in Chad was to be set up shortly.

SOUTH AFRICABOTHA ADDRESSES PRESS ON NAMIBIA REPORTING

AB300717 Paris AFP in English 0342 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Capetown, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Prime Minister Pieter Botha met senior members of the South African media here on Tuesday and asked them to be circumspect about reporting on Namibia, the South African Press Association (SAPA) said. At the meeting were the chief editors of all the country's main newspapers and the television service, and the chairmen and general managers of the chief press groups.

SAPA said the purpose of the meeting was to brief the press fully on the South-West Africa (Namibia) negotiations on a confidential basis and to request them to use circumspection in reporting, owing to the delicacy of the issue. The agency gave no further details. With the premier were Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, and the Foreign Ministry's permanent under-secretary, Brand Fourie.

ROELOF BOTHA COMMENTS ON SWAPO, COMMONWEALTH

LD300604 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says the Commonwealth would not be contributing to a settlement in South-West Africa/Namibia by according SWAPO preferential treatment. He was commenting in Cape Town on the fact that SWAPO had been invited to Melbourne to address the conference of Commonwealth leaders on the present situation in South-West Africa/Namibia.

Mr Botha said it was not a new idea that an independent South-West Africa/Namibia should join the Commonwealth. Such a thought had been included in the final communique of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Kingston, Jamaica as early as April 1975. But Mr Botha said, the Commonwealth would make an error, and would not be contributing to a settlement of the South-West Africa/Namibia issue, by according SWAPO preferential treatment of any kind over the democratic parties within the territory.

PAPER SAYS BROEDERBOND LIFTS BAN ON HNP MEMBERS

AB291309 Paris AFP in English 1224 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 29 Sep (AFP) -- South Africa's powerful and secret Broederbond organization has lifted a ban on members of the extreme rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), the liberal opposition RAND DAILY MAIL reported here today.

The newspaper said that the Broederbond, an Afrikaner secret society which contains many of the most influential men in the country, including members of government, had overturned its own ruling to exclude members of the HNP, led by Jaap Marais. Mr Marais's party had been strongly opposed to the ruling National Party, which is well placed within the Broederbond.

The DAILY MAIL described the change in policy as a triumph for the country's political hawks which demonstrated growing dissatisfaction among Afrikaners over Prime Minister Pieter Botha's pragmatic approach to the racial question in South Africa. This development could lead to a hardening of attitudes within the Broederbond, which is dedicated to safeguarding Afrikaner power.

The HNP won 13 per cent of the vote in the last general elections, but has no seats in Parliament.